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PREMIER TOJO REPORTS ON SINGAPORE VICTORY; BRITAIN HEARS CHURCHILL IN SHADOW OF DEFEAT

Fall of Vaunted Stronghold Admitted in Tragic Announcement—More Dangers Are Warned

ALL MALAYA NOW IN JAPANESE HANDS

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—Over a world-wide broadcast, Prime Minister Winston Churchill admitted tonight that Singapore had fallen, it was revealed here today from London.

The Prime Minister tragically declared, "I speak to you all under the shadow of heavy and far-reaching military defeat."

Indicating that the end of British reverses has not yet come, he continued, "Other dangers gather about us."

"Singapore has fallen," it was dejectedly announced, and the Prime Minister added, "All of Malaya has now been over-run by the enemy."

Didn't Stand Chance

LONDON, February 15.—(Special)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill made the startling announcement that Singapore had fallen to the Japanese in a speech which was at first scheduled to be a survey of the war situation to date.

Speaking without his usual confident air, Churchill announced the loss sardonically by declaring, "Tonight I speak to our friends in Australia and New Zealand, and to those in India and Burma. I speak to our loyal friends and allies, the United States and Russia, and also to our gallant allies, the Dutch and the Chinese. I speak to you all under the shadow of a great military defeat for the British. SINGAPORE HAS FALLEN. All of Malaya has now been taken by the enemy."

Warning that no one must under-rate the power and the weight of the Japanese Armed Forces which have proved themselves in the air, on the sea, and man to man on land, Churchill admitted that Britain did not have the slightest chance against the Japanese even if she had been prepared.

In an attempt to appease the Australians, the Dutch, and the rest of her allies in the southwest Pacific who have been scoring her for not sending more reinforcements, Churchill explained that Britain was barely able to keep her head above the water at home, by fighting in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and North Africa, as well as sending as much aid as possible to Russia. "Not a plane, tank, ship, or anti-aircraft gun has stood idle", he said.

The Prime Minister reminded Britons that they were not alone in this great struggle as they had been in the summer of 1940 when the whole world thought that England was through. He urged them to display their poise and determination in this hour of misfortune and show the world that they can meet reverses with dignity and renewed strength.

Surrender Announced

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 15.—According to a Reuter News Agency report received here tonight, the

British Government officially has announced that Singapore has surrendered and is now in Japanese hands.

Last Base Falls

Domei

SINGAPORE, February 15.—Singapore, the last and most formidable of the Allied three great bases in East Asia surrendered tonight.

Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malaya, representing the victors, and Lieutenant-General Robert Percival, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces representing the vanquished, signed documents at 7:50 p.m. tonight which wrote finis to the Malay phase of the Pacific War. Hostilities ceased along the entire Malay front at 10 p.m.

With the surrender, ragged Tommies, and Anzacs stumbling with fatigue after being continually driven before the relentless Japanese juggernaut enjoyed their first real rest in a month and a half since the Japanese machine began hitting its stride down the paved highway from Ipoh on January 31.

The surrender papers were signed in the prosaic background of the Ford Motor Plant at the foot of Bukit Timah heights. The British sued for cessation of hostilities at 2:30 p.m. today when they found themselves surrounded in Singapore city and the central section of the island—helpless to defend themselves against the rain of bombs and shells.

The peace mission of four British officers headed by Major Wilde of

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LONDON STUPEFIED BY SINGAPORE FALL

Thought Fortress Would Hold Out Longer Than 7 Days Before Surrendering

NO FAITH IN OWN TROOPS

Doubts if Britain Can Repulse Anticipated Nazi Offensives—Berlin Hails Victory

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, February 15.—Londoners are stupefied with the news of the surrender of Singapore, according to reports reaching here. Of course, since the landing of the Japanese Forces on Singapore Island on February 9, the British people seemed to have given up any hope of saving the island and they are now in blank dismay as the great fortress of Singapore had surrendered to the Japanese Forces so soon

Hongkong stood the Japanese onrush for seven days and thus, the people generally believed that Singapore would at least stand any attack more than 15 days. Consequently, in the meanwhile, they believed the majority of the British troops in Singapore would be able to withdraw to the Netherlands East Indies, but they are dumbfounded Singapore had surrendered after only seven days' resistance.

In the light of this feat, the proud British people have finally lost all confidence in the fighting strength of their own troops. Particularly the clumsiness that was shown by the British troops in preventing the landing of the Japanese Forces on Singapore had disappointed the British public.

This, together with the passage of the German fleet through the Straits of Dover, is making the people doubt whether the Germans could be prevented from landing on England or whether the defense of England would be assured.

Berlin Celebrates Fall

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, February 15.—The fall of Singapore was broadcast in Germany today, following the playing of the Japanese anthem, Kimigayo. Not only Japanese residents but also the German public in general are celebrating the surrender of Singapore.

Toward the end of last year, the German people were depressed as Soviet forces commenced strong resistance but with the news of the fall of Singapore, they regained their confidence and bright prospect. The city of Berlin is full of joyous sentiment. Last year, the Japanese were surprised by German lightning advances, but now, the Germans are astonished by the rapid Japanese drive on all fronts.

The success of the Japanese operations in East Asia will give courage and confidence to Germany in her spring offensives.

Quick Capture Amazes

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, February 15.—When Japanese Forces landed on Singapore, the people here believed that the fall of that great British fortress island would be a question of time, but they never expected that it would fall within one week.

The surprise of the United States is astounding, as the fall of Singapore

(Continued on Page 2)

East Asia Cultural and Economic Aspects, In Hand With Singapore Victory, Stressed

Spokesman Hori Touches on Comparatively Neglected Subjects in Special Statement Issued to Foreign Correspondents

The political and military significance of the fall of Singapore needs no elaboration, said Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents in Tokyo, Monday, and went on to describe the economic and cultural phases of the present war which have been comparatively neglected both at home and abroad. Mr. Hori stressed the fact that the establishment of the Greater East Asia Construction Council is a sure promise of an epoch-making reconstruction in this part of the world. His statement in full follows:

"Premier Tojo has just announced at the Diet a general outline of Japan's policy in prosecuting the present War of Greater East Asia. I need not, I believe, elaborate on the political and military significance of the fall of Singapore. Suffice it to say that the occupation of Singapore spells the doom of British imperialism in East Asia. What I want to say at this time is the phase of the present War which is likely to be forgotten by the general public both at home and abroad.

"The War which Japan is now prosecuting against the United States and the British Empire is not merely to crush those two powerful opponents in a military sense but to realize a new order in this part of the world. Even during the China Affair, Japan has exerted extraordinary effort to increase her productive capacity in economic and industrial fields especially in heavy industries, replenishing necessary equipments. This is testified by the fact, although I cannot give the exact figures under the circumstances which are obvious to you, that Japan's industrial productive capacity has witnessed a remarkable expansion so much so that she is now more than able to carry on the present War with the United States and British Empire to a successful end.

"In financial matters also, there has been a phenomenal growth of our country's strength during these war years as shown by the fact that huge budgets have been made to work without any appreciable hitch. As for the development of the natural resources, thanks to the close economic cooperation between Japan, Manchoukuo and China, it has made such progress that the inexhaustible natural resources of both Manchoukuo and occupied territories in China have been steadily developed to the benefit of not only Japen but the peoples of those countries concerned. The deserted mines and factories in China have been revived to produce necessary materials and goods, while a considerable number of industrial plants have already been restored to the Chinese in accordance with the Basic Treaty concluded sometime ago between the Japanese Government and the National Government at Nanking. Not only that, Japan has extended whole-hearted support to the latter Government to realize peace, order and economic prosperity in the regions under the latter's political jurisdiction. Even in the British Concessions in China, peace has been consistently maintained with their inhabitants contented in their daily life. The prevailing peace in the International Settlement in Shanghai attests to Japan's policy directed toward the recovery of peaceful economic life of the people concerned.

"Our relations with French Indo-China is an outstanding example of Japan's peaceful intention. Trade between Japan and French Indo-China has grown considerably in volume with their amicable intercourse increasing in warmth.

"As regards Thailand, our ally, her cordial cooperation with Japan has been

(Continued on Page 2)

BOARD ISSUES PLANS FOR VICTORY PARADE

Nation to Celebrate Fall of Singapore at Hibiya Park on Entry Day—Tojo to Broadcast

With the fall of Singapore into the Japanese hands as a result of the British forces' unconditional surrender as officially announced by the Imperial Headquarters a 10:10 p.m. on Sunday, the whole nation will celebrate the Imperial Forces' victories so far achieved from the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

In this connection, the Board of Information made public its first victory celebration program and the instructions to be followed by the nation on that occasion. The program follows:

1. The national flag will be hoisted by every household from the day of fall to the day of the Imperial Forces' formal entry into the city of Singapore.

2. At noon on the day of the formal entry, the whole nation will pray in appreciation of the Imperial Forces' glorious war achievements. Meanwhile, Premier General Hideki Tojo will deliver an address on the nationwide radio hookup. Subsequently, the people will join the Premier

(Continued on Page 2)

SINKING OF NORMANDIE RAPPED BY U.S. PUBLIC

Lampoons Navy and Government for Rotten Labor Policy—Press Wants Truth

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 15.—The recent burning and sinking of the gigantic French luxury liner, Normandie, at New York during its conversion into an army transport has brought serious repercussions in the United States, according to a New York report received here today.

The incredible lack of discipline on the part of the workers and United States naval authorities has resulted in a steady stream of violent criticism of the United States Government's "rotten labor policy," the report stated.

The American press, as a result of the sinking, has begun a campaign demanding that the Government give the public the truth of the actual situation confronting the Democracies, it was said.

JAPANESE PREPARED FOR 100 YEARS WAR

Colonel Ohira Asserts People Will Not Give Up Fight Till Enemies Crushed

"Japan is firmly determined to fight, in close collaboration with Germany and Italy, even a 100-year war to crush the United States of America and Great Britain," declared Colonel Hideo Ohira, chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters in his address made Saturday at the party held in celebration of the Japanese victory in Singapore.

The party was sponsored jointly by the Tokyo Municipality and the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society at the Kyoritsu Kodo, Kanda. His address, in gist, follows:

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8 of last year, Imperial Forces took over enemy concessions on the continent.

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DIET CALLED TO HEAR REPORT ON SINGAPORE

War and Navy Ministers Make Detailed Talk—Thanks to Forces Voted

The plenary session of the House of Peers was urgently called at 10 a.m. this morning, following the surrender of Singapore on Sunday at which War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada submitted reports on the historic fall of Singapore.

Following the reports by the War and Navy Ministers, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, representing all parties in the House, proposed a motion for expressing thanks to the Army and Navy for the successful campaign in Malaya and Singapore. When the motion was unanimously approved by the House, the War and Navy Minister expressed appreciation for the manifestation of thanks by the House of Peers.

Then, Premier Tojo delivered his historical address to the House.

The House of Representatives will also meet in a plenary session at 1 p.m. this afternoon. After hearing the reports by War Minister General Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shimada, on the fall of Singapore, the House will also pass a motion for expressing thanks to the Army and Navy, proposed by Matajiro Koizumi, representing all parties.

FALL OF SINGAPORE IS COUP ON BRITAIN

Capture of Island Tantamount To Loss of Australia, India, Kiwao Okumura Says

SOUTHERN TIES AGE-OLD

Malayan Name Pahang Derived From Japanese Prince's Ship Called Bahan

The long expected fall of Singapore has come at last and in the very month of the founding of the Japanese Empire, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, stated in a radio speech Sunday night, in a voice which resounded with the glorious victory of the Japanese Empire Forces in Singapore. He pointed out that the loss of Singapore not only marks the withdrawal of Britain from East Asia but also the loss of Australia and India. His speech follows:

The long-expected fall of Singapore has come at last, and in the very month of the founding of the Japanese Empire. Since the declaration of war against the United States and Britain on December 8 last year, the three great bases of British and American imperialism in East Asia, Hongkong, Manila, and now Singapore, have fallen one after the other under the onslaughts of the Japanese.

These brilliant victories, achieved within the short period of 70 days, together with the victories of the German and Italian troops in Europe, mark the success of the Axis Powers all over the world, and guarantee the establishment of the New Order on a firm and lasting basis.

The unique position of Singapore gave it the command of the trade routes to and from the East, but its development as a free port and as a naval base began from the time the British occupied it at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In the eighteenth century, the British had succeeded in conquering the whole of India. In 1786 they occupied the island of Penang. The Vice-Governor of Bencoolen, in Sumatra, at that time was Sir Stamford Raffles. Raffles bought the island of Singapore from the Sultan of Johore at a very cheap price and the British have held Singapore for 120 years since.

Singapore gave the British command of India, China and Australia. The Russian menace had been held at bay by Japan, and as Japan increased in strength, Britain attempted to strangle this country by surrounding her with an economic blockade.

At the Washington Conference, America and Britain forced Japan to accept a minimum standard of armament, whilst American fortifications at Guam and in the Philippines, and British fortifications in the island of Singapore, went on uninterrupted.

The colossal sum of £15,000,000 was raised for the construction of the Singapore Naval Base. When it was completed in 1938 it rivalled Gibraltar, Pearl Harbor, and Heligoland as one of the world's four greatest naval bases, and became the pivot of the A.B.C.D. ring against Japan.

Singapore was important to the British Empire and to the United States not only because of its military strength, but also because of its great

(Continued on Page 2)

Leader Explains Significance of New Success—Determination for Future Is Fully Pledged

OPEN ARMS ARE EXTENDED TO INDIA

Explaining the significance of the fall of Singapore and the future policy of Japan, Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his much-awaited report to the Diet this morning, expressed his determination to execute the Greater East Asia War until all the objectives of the nation have been attained.

Reiterating his promises made to the peoples of East Asia he called on all the nations in the area to awaken to the real aims of Japan in order that the benefits of our victories might be fully enjoyed by them.

The Premier's speech follows, in full:

Swift Successes Told

"As has been already announced by the Imperial Headquarters, the Imperial Forces have occupied Singapore yesterday, February 15. The Army and Navy authorities will make their report concerning the circumstances of the actual fighting. However, I am glad to state my views and conviction at this opportunity.

"At the outset of the War, following the issuance of the gracious Imperial Rescript, our Forces immediately crushed the main body of the American-British fleet; and in 18 days they brought Hongkong to submission; in 26 days they occupied Manila, and in 70 days they brought about the fall of Singapore. Thus the important bases of of the United States and Britain for their encroachment on East Asia for many years past have all fallen into the hands of the Imperial Forces. Such strategic points as Borneo, Celebes, and New Britain have also all been occupied by our forces, and, moreover, the main body of the Dutch East Indies fleet has been annihilated. The Imperial Army and Navy are now carrying out operations in a vast area, the largeness of whose scale is unparalleled in the history of mankind.

"These brilliant victories are solely due to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor under which the officers and men of the Imperial Forces are bravely and energetically carrying on their campaign. To the spirits of those who have offered their lives for the defense of the Empire, with no concern for their homes and their own lives; to those officers and men who are sick or wounded in remote strange lands; to those who are strenuously fighting on land, sea, and in the air by defying extraordinary difficulties and dangers; and to those fellow countrymen who have sent their husbands, sons, and brothers to the front enabling the latter to exert themselves without worry and who are looking after their homes or helping them and are doing their best in the service behind the guns by enduring all difficulties—to all of them I wish to render my profound appreciation.

Co-Existence and Co-Prosperity

"As I have already stated on various occasions, the object of the War of Greater East Asia has its origin in the great ideal which inspired the founding of our Empire. It aims at securely establishing a new order of co-existence and co-prosperity on ethical principles, with our Empire as its nucleus, by making each country and people in Greater East Asia have its proper place. It is completely different in its essential character from the attitude of the United States and Britain toward East Asia.

"Singapore and other strategic points, which have hitherto been the bases of the United States and Britain for the invasion and domination of East Asia, are resurrecting with the boundless hope and glory as bases for the construction of the New Order and defense for the peoples of Greater East Asia. Hongkong, the Philippines, and the Malay Peninsula are already starting on the road for such new construction with steady strides.

"On this epochal occasion I wish to reiterate once more the real intentions of Japan to the peoples and countries concerned.

"The Imperial Forces are steadily carrying out offensive operations in the region of Burma also with its strategic points falling one after another into their hands. But the true intention of Japan in marching into Burma is to crush British military bases as well as to cut off the route for American and British aid to the Chiang Kai-shek regime: It is farthest from the thought of Japan to regard the Burmese people as her enemy. Therefore, if the Burmese people take full cognizance of the actual situation of Britain, operate with Japan by shaking off the shackles of the British rule of many years past, Japan will gladly extend them its positive cooperation for the establishment of Burma for the Burmese, the long-cherished aspiration of the Burma people.

Chance for India

"It is a golden opportunity for India having, as it does, several thousand years of history and splendid cultural tradition, to rid herself of the ruthless despotism of Britain and participate in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan expects that India will re-

Song of Triumph Sweeps Over Malaya As Anglo-Chinese Oppression Is Ended

The 2,200,000 Malays in the Malay Peninsula are singing a song of triumph, says the Yomiuri. The fall of Singapore marks the end of British and Chinese oppression in Malaya, and the starting line whence they can embark on a new life as free people of East Asia.

Ever since the Japanese Forces entered Malaya, the people there have been touched by the kindly attitude of the Japanese. On one occasion the Japanese soldiers helped the Malays obtain necessary provisions which the Chinese had hidden in cellars underground, and which they refused to sell to the Malays.

There was a Malay bandit called Malay Mousey who was noted for his hostility toward the British. The British authorities had driven him to take shelter in the hills, but when the Japanese troops approached, Malay Mousey led all his gallant rogues to the camp of the Japanese commander, and begged to be allowed to join the Japanese troops.

On another occasion, a Malay driver of a truck loaded with British prisoners passed a Japanese car. The Malay driver waved his hand at the driver of the Japanese car, shouting out, "Finis to the British troops! Long live the Japanese! Long live the Malays!"

With the fall of Singapore the temporary shelters erected by the Malay refugees from Singapore in the rubber plantations of Johore have become unnecessary, and the Malays are ecstatic with joy. The somber gloom of the rubber estates is gay with the scarlet-colored sarongs of the Malay women dancing with joy.

A Yomiuri correspondent asked them why they were so glad. They replied that they were happy because they would able to eat fish again!

The Japanese fishermen in Singapore had monopolized the fishing trade of Malaya, and Japanese fisheries supplied almost all of the fish that the Malays used to eat. Before the war the British authorities had placed severe restrictions on the Japanese fishermen, and this not only caused the fishery trade to suffer, but also caused a dearth in the fish market. The Malays, who are fish eaters, suffered the most. But now that the Japanese are masters of Singapore, they will be able to eat fish again! That was why they were dancing with joy.

Even a slight incident like this illustrates the great principle of mutual benefit in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, concludes the Yomiuri.

Singapore Fall Is Death Knell to Britain; Japan's Ultimate Win, Says Masanori Ito

"The British loss of Singapore means the end of the British Empire, just as it means the ultimate victory of the Japanese in the Greater East Asia War," declared Masanori Ito, Japan's famous Navy commentator, in an interview with the Yomiuri on Sunday.

"Admiral Sir John Jellicoe declared that the defense of the British Empire in East Asia would be perfected by the construction of a great naval base in Singapore sufficient in scale to accommodate a fleet not smaller than the whole Japanese Navy," continues the well-known commentator.

"Jellicoe knew that Singapore would not only assure the safety of Australia, India, Malaya, the East Indies, and other British possessions in the south-western Pacific, but also that it would form a base for further British operations in this area. Singapore, thus formed the heart of the British Empire. The fate of the Empire rested on the Seletar Naval Base.

"The work on the construction of the naval base began in 1920, but four years later the work was stopped when the MacDonald Government came into power. The work was discontinued on the grounds that Singapore was too far from the homeland, and that it would take too much time to send troops from England in case of war. There was also an undercurrent of fear that Japan would regard the base as a threat against her, and come on the offensive.

"However, all opposition was swept aside and the construction was resumed in 1926. The base was finally completed in 1938.

"The size of the base may be judged from the fact that it can accommodate the entire Japanese Navy and still have room to spare. The base enabled the British to regard French Indo-China as being within their sphere of influence and formed a strategic center of military operations in case of war.

"Moreover, the British boasted that from this base, British submarines could extend their operations as far as the Sea of Japan and that it would enable them to destroy entirely the Japanese merchant fleet.

"Now that the world's most important naval base has fallen into our hands, it means that the fate of Australia, India, Burma, the East Indies has also fallen into our hands.

"Calcutta, Sourabaya and Port Darwin, the bases in the second line of defense are of no earthly use for the connecting link of Singapore has been cut.

"Already the British have been forced to stand at bay at their last base, Calcutta. It can be safely asserted that there can be no doubt that the British will soon be driven from even this last base."

store its proper status as India for the Indians and it will not stint herself in extending assistance to the patriotic efforts of the Indians. Should India fail to awaken to her mission forgetting her history and tradition, and continue as before to be beguiled by the British cajolery and manipulation and act at their beck and call, I cannot but fear that an opportunity for the renaissance of the Indian people would be forever lost.

"As regards the Dutch forces which continue to resist us by cooperating with the United States and Britain, Japan will thoroughgoingly crush them. However, if the Indonesian people understand our real intention and cooperate with us for the Greater East Asian construction, we will respect their desire and tradition and emancipate them from the despotic rule of the refugee Dutch Government, which is merely a puppet of the United States and Britain, and make their present region a land of contentment for the Indonesian people.

"Australia and New Zealand also should avoid a useless war with their reliance upon the United States and Britain which are not worth any dependence. Whether the peoples of these regions will or will not enjoy happiness and welfare depends entirely upon whether or not their Governments understand the real intentions of Japan and take a fair and just attitude. How Britain has used and treated the officers and men of the Australian and New Zealand forces in Europe, in Hongkong and again in the Malay Peninsula must be fully known to the peoples of Australia and New Zealand themselves.

"Let us now turn to China. By the fall of Singapore a corner of the anti-Japanese encircling front, boasted by the United States and Britain, has collapsed and with the irresistible advance of the Imperial Forces the so-called Burma Route is doomed to be cut off shortly. As a consequence, the Chiang Kai-shek regime is on the verge of becoming isolated and helpless and Japan intends resolutely to deal a finishing blow to that regime. But as I have repeatedly said, the attitude of Japan toward the people of China is that of regarding them as our brothers: Japan intends to carry on the Greater East Asian construction with the people of China by helping each other. It is, therefore, to be sincerely regretted that on account of their being misled by some bigoted leaders, the Chinese people are still suffering the miserable plight at this glorious time of the rise of Greater East Asia.

Goodwill Appreciated

"As regards South American and other neutral countries, it is my firm belief that they will understand our real intentions and will not commit the folly of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire under the pressure of the United States and Britain.

"I wish to take this opportunity to express, together with our people, the profound appreciation to our Allied countries for their cooperation and goodwill extended to us. It is a source of real gratification that Manchoukuo, the National Government of the Republic of China, Thailand, and French Indo-China, sharing always the joys and trials with Japan, are going forward with Japan toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"It is truly impressive that Germany and Italy and other European Allies of ours are achieving brilliant victories in close cooperation with Japan and are putting forth their efforts for the construction of a new world order. I wish to pay my profound respect for their brave and strenuous efforts and earnestly wish them increasing success in battle.

"Singapore has now fallen. But this means that it marks the completion of only the first stage in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. There should be no relaxation of morale, nor allowing themselves to be elated by victory, on the part of our people. The War remains to be fought hereafter. With the recent great victory as a turning point, Japan will make her cooperation with her Allies still clear and carry on vigorous military operations, thereby dealing a crushing blow to the United States and Britain and their satellites.

"Having received the report of the fall of Singapore, I, together with our entire nation, whole-heartedly congratulate the Imperial Forces on their victories and at the same time solemnly pledge, with unity of all the people and with a renewed appreciation, to attain the object of the War by devoting the total strength of the nation, thereby setting the mind of His Imperial Majesty at rest."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, February 16

NICHI NICHI—Wholesale Retreat of British Influence From East Asia

ASAHI—Day for Change of World History

Wholesale Retreat of British Influence From East Asia

NICHI NICHI

Despite desperate resistance Singapore, the strongest base of the British Empire, has finally collapsed before the fierce onslaught of the Imperial Forces. Realizing that further resistance would be futile, the British surrendered to the Imperial Forces at 7:50 p.m. on February 15. The speedy, daring operations of the Imperial Forces, which reduced this enemy stronghold in less than a week after landing on the island, is an epochal achievement in the War of Greater East Asia. We wish to express here our deepest gratitude for the gallantry of the Imperial Forces who overcame indescribable difficulties during their operations.

The fall of Singapore, together with that of Hongkong at the beginning of the war, means the wholesale retreat of British imperialistic influences from East Asia. During the past one and a half centuries, Britain has tried to exploit ruthlessly Southwestern Asia and the continent of China using Singapore as its base. It was after the Washington Conference in 1922 that they actually began to use Singapore a base designed for operations against this country. As soon as they began to construct the fortress at Singapore immediately after the cessation of the last World War, the British abrogated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It was apparent that a secret agreement was signed at this time between the United States and Britain in order to halt the rising influence of this country, particularly toward the South. The statement made by the British authorities upon the completion of the Singapore fortress, declaring that Singapore would be offered for use to the United States navy, whenever necessary, clearly indicated the true nature of the renowned Singapore fortress. This base of British imperialistic activities in East Asia which has now fallen into the hands of the Imperial Forces shall play an important role in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as in the defense of East Asia.

As a result of the fall of Singapore, mastery over the sea and air in the Indian Ocean and the Southern Pacific will be seized completely by this country which will mean the interception of transportation routes between the British home country and India and Australia. The wholesale retreat of the British from East Asia while engaged with the Axis Forces in Europe will eventually result in the loss of India and Australia. This clearly signifies the downfall of the British Empire. As the military situation progresses, British influence in the Near East and South Africa will also become increasingly imperilled.

With the fall of Singapore, the Netherlands East Indies has become completely isolated. Unless it surrenders, the Netherland East Indies will inevitably have to experience a fate similar to that of Singapore which was reduced before relentless Japanese offensives from the land, sea and air. If Australia tries to resist its fate will also be similar to that of Singapore.

It was pointed out by Field Marshal Earl Roberts that someday the history of the world would be decided at Singapore. He undoubtedly meant that the world situation would turn in favor of the British Empire with the Singapore base as its pivot, but his wishful prediction was completely betrayed. The fall of Singapore, indeed, has decided the future history of the world, but it will be a future which shall see the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the wholesale retreat of the British Empire from this part of the world.

Day for Change of World History

ASAHI

With the Imperial Forces completing the occupation of Singapore, the flag of the Rising Sun is now flying over the last base of British operations in East Asia.

After the opening of Singapore in 1819, the British Government made Singapore the base for the execution of its East Asian policies and ruthlessly exploited the peoples in this part of the globe. At this fortress, they tried to halt the Japanese advance toward the South; brought heavy pressure to bear on China; tightened the defense of India, Burma, and Australia; and placed the various islands of the Netherlands East Indies virtually under its control. Thus Britain acted as it wished for the exploitation of the wealth of East Asia and the strategic value of Singapore was further enhanced by the construction of one of the most powerful fortresses in the world.

It was in 1923 that Britain commenced the construction of the fortress of Singapore, when it abrogated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance soon after forcing this country to accept the 5-5-3 naval ratio at the Washington Conference. The British spent millions for the strengthening of the fortress until it was finally known as one of the four most formidable fortresses in the world, together with Gibraltar, Malta and Pearl Harbor.

As the situation in East Asia became increasingly tense following the outbreak of the China Affair, the British Government established the headquarters of its East Asian forces and repleted its defense requirements in order to bring heavy pressure to bear on this country. As the Japanese-American negotiations in Washington reached a climax last fall, the British Government dispatched the Prince of Wales and Repulse to Singapore, to the great indignation of the entire Japanese nation.

After completing the military operations in the Malay Peninsula within a short period of 55 days, a feat unprecedented in the war history of the world, the Imperial Forces finally seized complete control of the enemy's last base, Singapore. As the result of the seizure of the International Settlement in Shanghai, the occupation of Hongkong and the entire Malay Peninsula which was crowned with the capture of this world famed island fortress, the British bases in East Asia have been thoroughly wiped out.

As Singapore will be converted into a most powerful defense post for East Asia, it will naturally isolate Australia and India completely from the British homeland. When our influences reach the Indian Ocean, the question of a military junction between the Japanese, German and Italian Forces will become another problem for Britain. In this sense the fall of Singapore will not only mark a new stage in the war of Greater East Asia, but undoubtedly form a turning point for the history of the world entirely.

JAPANESE PREPARED FOR 100 YEARS WAR

(Continued From Page 1)

captured the Crown Colony of Hongkong, placed the whole Malaya under their control and now have dashed into the fortified island of Singapore. Its complete capture is now a matter of hours.

"It is a matter of felicitation that Imperial Forces which landed in one corner of the Malay Peninsula were able to attain their objective of military operations in a far shorter period of time than at first thought. As a result the Imperial Forces are now in a position to meet with any possible warfare in any place."

Explaining the significance of the capture of the fortified island of Singapore which is now imminent, the Colonel stated that with the fall of Singapore the Imperial Forces will be able to operate in the Indian Ocean and in Australia as they please.

He continued:

"With the fortified island of Singapore in our hands, the fortifications here become literally the impregnable stronghold for Japan and the southern regions will be placed under the complete control of the Imperial Forces.

"With rich natural resources in these regions at our disposal, Japan will, in close collaboration with Germany and Italy, fight even a 100-year war until the foe has been crushed. If we cannot fulfill our lofty mission, our sons will continue the fight and if our sons cannot, our grandsons will fight to crush the enemy."

Lastly, the Colonel stated that the construction of a new world order is the mission imposed upon the three Powers of Japan, Germany and Italy and that these three Powers will fight to the last for the fulfilment of this lofty mission.

Spokesman Stresses Neglected but Vital Aspects in East Asia

(Continued From Page 1)

greatly appreciated by our people. Various political and economic agreements recently concluded between the two countries are a living proof of the constructive efforts on the part of not only Japan but Thailand, notwithstanding the present extensive hostilities.

"In the Philippines, we see the Administration, under the leadership of Mr. Vargas, successfully carrying on the task of restoring peace and order immediately after the occupation. His prestige is increasing as the work of reconstruction is progressing. Save for a few exceptions, the vast majority of the Filipinos are inclined to cooperate with the Japanese authorities on the spot, and are eagerly looking forward to new opportunities presented by the changed situation. Already transportation and communication systems are being rapidly restored to accelerate the restoration of normal economic life.

"Now turning to the Malay Peninsula, we find that the Sultans and Rajahs, such as, the Sultans of Kedah, Kelantan, and Perak, Abdul Hamid, Sir Ismail and Abdul Aziz, and the Rajah of Perlis, Tuan Syed, and the Rajah of Trengganu, Sir Sulaiman, have all shown their whole-hearted cooperation in restoring peace and order in their lands and reorganizing their respective administrations. The Sultan of Selangor, Hisamud-din alam Shah, broadcast on December 30, from Penang, declaring his loyalty to the Japanese Forces, stating: "The Japanese troops are saving Asia; therefore, we must cooperate with Japan." The Crown Prince of Kedah spoke over the same radio to the similar effect. Practically all of the nine rulers in Malaya are known for the friendly inclination to Japan—a natural reaction against the British domination which has proved destructive of all things cherished by the Malayan peoples. The Sultan of Johore, Sir Ibrahim, is now personally supervising his Royal guards in the work of reconstruction in his State. Such is the general attitude of the Malayan rulers and peoples—a good omen for the future development of that region. I need not add that the Japanese authorities will afford them their whole-hearted support and cooperation to bring about a happy state of affairs in all phases of their lives.

"In the British and Dutch East Indies, it is a foregone conclusion, in view of the policy enunciated by the Premier, that everything will be done to develop natural resources with which those regions abound, and this will naturally be beneficial to the economic life of the Indonesian people.

"Although it is premature to state concretely the actual progress of reconstruction work in these South Sea regions where hostilities are in progress, it may be said that the Government's plan of economic construction in these regions as stated by the President of the Planning Board, General Suzuki, on the 23rd of last month, in his reply to an interpellation at the Diet Session, indicates that well-balanced development of various industries is contemplated. Experienced industrialists will be used instead of the so-called special companies for the development of oil, mining and agricultural industries.

"As regards the civilian participation, in rehabilitating the occupied areas, the recent appointment of the outstanding leaders in various fields of activity in Japan clearly shows that Japan's administration over these regions will be carried on in such a manner as will meet the wishes of the peoples in general.

"The latest indication of the scope of constructive efforts of Japan in the occupied areas is the establishment of a powerful new organization called, the Greater East Asian Construction Council, whose members represent all walks of life, and are reputed for their experience and ability. The Council is to deliberate on questions submitted to it by the Cabinet in connection with all matters of importance to the construction of Greater East Asia. The establishment of such a council comprising outstanding experts in their respective fields foretells an epoch-making construction in Greater East Asia with promise of fulfilling our ideal state of co-existence and co-prosperity of all the peoples in this part of the world."

Air Force Chiefs Send Congratulatory Wires On Palembang Landing

General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army Staff, cabled a message to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Sumatra today, congratulating the successful Japanese parachute troop landing at Palembang, in southern Sumatra.

For the successful landing carried out by the Imperial Army Parachute Troops Saturday in the neighborhood of Palembang, Sumatra, General Kenji Dohihara, Inspector-General of Army Aviation, sent congratulatory telegraphic messages Sunday to the commander of the Imperial Air Force at the base as well as to the commanding officer of the parachute troops. The congratulatory message to the Air Force commander reads; "I congratulate you on your success in the Palembang operation." The message to the parachute troop commander follows: "I congratulate you on your success at the outset of the fight in Palembang, which was brought about by your courage and your mens' death-defying valor."

Guide Foreign Students

For the guidance of students who have come to study in this country from various parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, five school-inspectors were appointed by the Education Ministry recently, it is reported.

BOARD ISSUES PLANS FOR VICTORY PARADE

(Continued From Page 1)

in offering congratulations upon His Majesty the Emperor's long life.

3. In shrines, temples and churches throughout the country, victory report festivals will be held and prayers will be offered for the completion of the War of Greater East Asia.

In the meanwhile in Tokyo a mass meeting will be held in celebration of the occasion under the joint auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal Office and the Metropolitan Police Board at Hibiya Park on the day of the Imperial Forces' formal entry into the city of Singapore. The meeting is to be attended by 35,000 representatives of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, defense corps, women's organizations, young men's organizations, etc.

After the meeting, the participants numbering 15,000 chiefly made up of the young men's organization members, school students and others will march in a procession to the Yasukuni Shrine to report to the souls of warriors the Imperial Forces' war achievements and at the same time to pray for the further success of the Japanese Forces.

Another event to feature the auspicious occasion on the day of the formal entry into Singapore of the Imperial Forces, will be the Greater East Asia War National Morale Enhancement Music Procession to be sponsored by the joint auspices of the Tokyo Municipality and other organizations.

The procession of 1,500 participants from 17 musical organizations including the military band will start from Hibiya Park at 11 a.m. and parade the main streets of the capital, breaking up in front of the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m.

London Stupefied By Singapore Fall

(Continued From Page 1)

will actually mean that the Netherlands East Indies and Australia are helpless, and their dream of anti-Japanese resistance is shattered. At the same time, Japan's pressure on the United States will be greatly increased.

Meanwhile, military authorities of Washington are recognizing that the fall of Singapore is the most miserable defeat of the Allies, that the defense of the Netherlands East Indies is now impossible, and that there is no way for the Allies but to retreat to Australia and try to defend Hawaii and India.

The United States hoped that Singapore would hold off the Japanese offensive for one month, as during that period they thought they could send reinforcements and strengthen the defense of the Netherlands East Indies.

The Government is now trying to draw public attention to the need of producing more tanks, planes, guns, and ships for recovering lost ground without crying over spilled milk.

Bangkok Impressed

Special to the Yomiuri

BANGKOK, February 15.—The fall of Singapore is received here with much sensation and the people are astonished at the great military strength of Japan.

Among the 15,000,000 people of Thailand, there were formerly many who had full confidence in the British Empire and the United States, and in all classes the atmosphere of being friendly to Britain and the United States was very strong.

Moreover, there were many at first who doubted whether the policy of the Thai Premier Luang Pibul in concluding the Offensive and Defensive Military Alliance with Japan and declaring war against the British Empire and the United States would succeed.

When a few bombs were dropped, there were some who even expressed a view that Thai should join the British-American front. Now with the fall of Singapore, the British base of penetration in East Asia, the confidence in Japan has suddenly increased.

Churchill Announces Singapore Surrender

(Continued From Page 1)

the British Army Staff approached the Japanese Army headquarters bearing a white flag of truce where they were handed Japan's terms of surrender. The group left the Japanese headquarters at 4:15 p.m. after fixing the time for the final meeting between the leaders of the conquering and conquered armies for formal British surrender.

Surrender Terms Accepted

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SINGAPORE, February 15.—The terms for surrender which General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in the Malay front submitted to General Robert Percival at the historic meeting held Sunday afternoon were as follows:

1. British forces shall completely cease firing on the entire front by 10 p.m. (Japanese time), February 15.

2. British forces shall be disarmed immediately at their present positions, and the disarming completed by 10 p.m.

3. Armed forces, less than 1,000 in all, shall be allowed for maintaining peace and order in Singapore.

It was also added that in the event any of the three conditions is violated, Japanese Forces would instantly recommence attack.

As these conditions were entirely accepted by General Percival, the declaration of surrender was signed by him and handed to General Yamashita. Upon signing the document, General Percival immediately returned to his headquarters to issue the order for ceasing fire.

FALL OF SINGAPORE IS COUP ON BRITAIN

(Continued From Page 1)

economic value. Eighty to 90 per cent of the total value of the world's raw materials come from Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Thailand, and Burma, and of these Singapore controlled all exports of tin and rubber. Singapore was thus not only the lifeline of the countries in the South East Asian Archipelago, but was also the mouth of the feeding-bottle that supplied the other countries, such as Japan, with the vital supplies of tin and rubber. England, as the controller of Singapore, could therefore cut off the supply when and how she pleased.

Singapore has at last fallen into Japanese hands, and the loss is fatal to both the United States and Britain. Its capture not only marks the withdrawal of the British from the East, but also means the loss of Australia and India as well. The fate of the British Empire now rests on conditions in India. The United States cannot receive vital supplies of tin and rubber any longer, and this blow to American industrial and economic life is a serious one.

The New Order in East Asia will be based on the complete severance from all things British or American. The people must be freed from the burden of the White man's yoke to which they have been accustomed for so many years. All the people must be given their proper places, and they must be given peace and security. They must be freed from American or British ideas of independence, which is independence in name only. The freedom of Asia, and the independence of the people, are all gifts from the Beneficence of the Imperial Rule, and the establishment of the New Order and of the Co-Prosperity Sphere are only possible when considered from this viewpoint. The new freedom will be neither a socialistic freedom nor a democratic freedom. It is the revival of Asia under the Beneficence of the Imperial Rule, a revival in which the whole of Asia will be one united body.

More than a thousand years ago the aged Cloistered Prince Shinnyo boarded a "Bahan" ship (Japanese trading vessel) at Canton to sail for India, but died somewhere on the east coast of Malaya before he could reach his destination. The Malayan name Pahang is evidently derived from the name of the type of ship which carried the Prince. Thus the relations between Japan and the Malay States stretch far back into the misty realms of ancient history. It will not be long, however, before the bronze statue of Raffles, facing the esplanade in Singapore, will be replaced by another of Prince Shinnyo.

The fight is just starting. The fall of Singapore marks the beginning, not the end, of the battle. It must not be expected that this war for the establishment of the New Order in the world can be settled in one corner of the globe. America and Britain must be completely destroyed and until this is achieved the fight must go on. Singapore has fallen, but Britain still has India.

Singapore has fallen indeed, but at what a sacrifice! At the beginning of the year His Imperial Majesty graciously composed the following poem for His subjects:

I but pray that the wind
Will swiftly scatter the dark clouds
Hanging over the mountain tops.

In obedience to the Imperial Wish, we, His subjects, must gird up our loins and prepare for a hundred further battles, that we may "swiftly scatter the dark clouds" hanging over the peace of Asia.

U.S. Feels Rubber Lack

Domei

MADRID, February 15.—In order to obtain important war raw materials, especially rubber which has become a serious problem, the United States has sent agricultural and technical experts to South America, according to a Washington report received here today.

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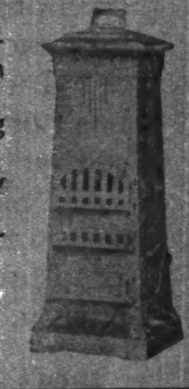

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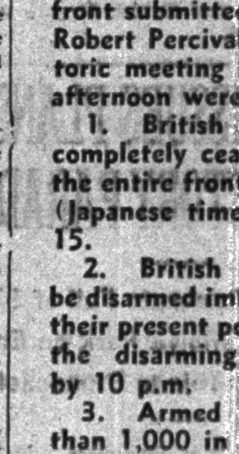

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SINGAPORE SURRENDERS

* * *

Fighting Ceased at 10 P.M. Sunday

32 Fleeing Enemy Warships, Transports Destroyed By Navy

30,000-TONNER SUNK

A total of 32 enemy warships and transports which had been trying to escape from Singapore was either sunk or destroyed by the Imperial Navy between February 10 and 14, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 5:15 p.m. Sunday. The communique reads:

"The Imperial Naval fleet operating in waters near Singapore caught and attacked enemy warships and transports which had been trying to escape from Singapore in waters south of the same island and in the neighborhood of Banka Strait, as a result of which a total of 32 enemy vessels were sunk, destroyed and stranded between February 10 and 14. The war results follow:

"1. Vessels sunk: One light cruiser of the Arethusa type (may have been wrecked seriously); one special cruiser; one submarine; two gunboats; one mine-layer; one special service vessel; one 30,000-ton class transport; one 8,000-ton class transport; four 5,000-ton class transports; two 3,000-ton class transports.

"2. Vessels destroyed: One Dutch cruiser; one destroyer; two special service vessels; 10 transports; one torpedo boat.

"3. Vessels stranded: One mine-layer; one transport."

SELETAR OCCUPATION IS COMPLETED

Complete occupation of the Seletar naval port in Singapore on February 14 was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 1 p.m. Sunday. The announcement states:

"The Japanese Naval Units entered the Seletar naval port at dawn Saturday, February 14, and effected complete occupation of the port at noon of the same day."

The Seletar naval port of Singapore which was occupied by the units of the Japanese Navy on Saturday was built at the cost of £22,000,000 by Britain. says the Asahi. The construction of this port was started soon after the Washington Conference, and completed with the perfection of an enormous graving dock on February 14, 1938. The naval port located on the eastern side of the causeway, can accommodate battleships of the 50,000-ton class, and take in nine destroyers at one time. It is protected by the fortifications on Ubin Island. The dock is the largest in the world. In order to protect the secrets of this naval port, the Singapore authorities designated the sectors around the port as "special district" soon after the outbreak of the European war in 1939, forbade the Japanese to enter the designated zone, and drove out all Japanese working in the rubber plantations near the port.

YAMASHITA INSPECTS SINGAPORE BATTLE FRONT

Domei

ON OUTSKIRTS OF SINGAPORE, February 15.—Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Malay Region, this morning inspected the front in and around the city of Singapore, encouraging and providing comforts for officers and men.

SINGAPORE OFFICIAL BUILDINGS CAPTURED

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 14.—Japanese Forces advancing toward the central part of Singapore city from the race course located to the northwest of the city, last night, captured the Governor-General's official residence as well as other Government offices after smashing stubborn resistance put up by Australian and British home troops, according to a report from the besieged city received here today.

Leads Southern Campaign

General Count Hisaichi Terauchi

TERAUCHI, TSUKADA HEAD SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

General Count Hisaichi Terauchi is Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Southern Regions and Lieutenant-General Osamu Tsukada, Chief of the General Staff of the same forces, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 10:15 p.m., Sunday. The announcement reads:

"General Count Hisaichi Terauchi and Lieutenant-General Osamu Tsukada are respectively the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Forces in Southern Regions."

ADOLF HITLER RECEIVES MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU

Other German Dignitaries Also Take Part in Vital Military Conversations

Domei

BERLIN, February 13.—Answering an invitation personally tendered by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, Marshal Ion Antonescu, Rumanian Chief of State, accompanied by his suite, paid an official call on the Fuehrer February 11, the High Command announced tonight.

In addition to the Chancellor, German dignitaries participating in vital military conversations were Baron Manfred von Killinger, Ambassador to Rumania, Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Colonel-General Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command.

Grand Marshal Hermann W. Goering, Air Minister, was host to Marshal Antonescu the following day for similar discussions of military topics, the High Command said.

Chiang in Lahore

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Lahore, in Punjab, this morning from New Delhi where he has conferred with General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the South Pacific, over joint Allied strategy, according to a London report received here today.

FOODSTUFF MEASURES FOR SPHERE DISCUSSED

Steps Deliberated at 3rd Session Held by Wartime Foodstuff Department

Sponsored by the Government, the Wartime Foodstuff Department of the Agriculture and Forestry Planning Committee held its third session at 2 p.m. Saturday, in the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Hiroya Ino.

The session devoted itself to deliberating on the Government's measures on foodstuff with regard to the expanding economic sphere caused by the steady progress in the Greater East Asia War, which had been submitted to the committee for consideration by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister.

As a result of earnest discussion, a fundamental policy has been decided to intensify the self-sufficiency system for food in Japan and Manchoukuo.

Thai Deny Clash

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 14.—The Defense Ministry of Thailand yesterday denied British and Chungking reports that Thai forces have clashed with Chungking troops on the northern border of Thailand, stating that the reports were "without foundation," according to a Bangkok dispatch received here today.

Unconditional surrender of the British forces in Singapore was officially announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 10:10 p.m. Sunday. The communique reads: "The Army Forces operating in Malaya made the enemy in the fortress of Singapore surrender unconditionally at 7:50 p.m. on February 15."

PARACHUTE UNITS TAKE PALEMBANG AIRPORT

The surprise attack on Palembang, Sumatra, by the parachute troops of the Imperial Army on February 14 was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5:10 p.m. Sunday. The announcement reads:

"Powerful parachute units of the Imperial Army made a surprise attack on Palembang, Sumatra, the largest oil producing center of the Netherlands East Indies at 11:26 a.m. on February 14.

"After having driven away the enemy forces defending Palembang, the parachute troops occupied an airfield and other strategical points in and around that town, and continued to attack the retreating enemy troops. The Army Air Force which had taken part in this surprise attack began to use the occupied airfield on the morning of February 15."

Palembang on which the parachute units of the Japanese Army made a surprise attack on Saturday is the capital of Palembang State, boasting the largest population on Sumatra Island of 150,000, Domei states.

It is the political and industrial center of the island, and known all over the world as the greatest oil producing center of the Netherlands East Indies. The oil fields in and around Palembang produce 4,350,000 tons of oil a year. The oil refineries of the two large Dutch oil companies in the city turn out 12,000 tons of gasoline and other light oils daily.

In the city are the defense headquarters of the Netherlands army and a large military airfield. Palembang is also the trade center of petroleum, rubber, coffee, coal, pepper and rattan.

PARACHUTE UNITS OF NAVY IN CELEBES

The participation of parachute units of the Imperial Navy in the offensive against Menado, Celebes Island, on January 11 was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. Sunday. The communique states:

"The parachute troops of the Japanese Navy took part in the offensive launched by the Japanese Forces against Menado on Celebes Island on January 11 and rendered distinguished services in bringing the town under Japanese control."

JAPANESE AIRCRAFT ACTIVE OVER BORNEO

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE, February 14.—Following up the destruction of the main strength of the enemy air force in the Netherlands East Indies, Japanese Naval aircraft have obtained fresh successes in locating secret enemy air bases hidden in a jungle on Borneo Island, west of Balik Papan. Scouring the area for enemy stragglers, naval fighters flew southward along the coast of the Macassar Straits. Turning west from Balik Papan, the fliers spotted a secret enemy base in the heart of a jungle and lost no time in machine-gunning and demolishing three enemy machines which had just landed. Three enemy fighters coming from another nearby airfield, engaged with the Japanese. One enemy craft immediately was shot down, while another was chased to the ground and is believed to have been damaged. The third machine fled.

It is learned that Dutch authorities have spent four years and a vast amount of money in building this base for the defense of Borneo with local inhabitants cordoned off from the vicinity to maintain complete secrecy. After their initial attack, the naval planes staged another raid and smashed two airdromes immediately.

A lone naval reconnaissance plane, on the same day, attacked two enemy four-motored bombers attempting to raid Japanese transports and, in a 15-minute running fight, the single Japanese plane fired into the cockpit of one enemy craft, causing it to swerve against its comrade plane. Both crashed into the sea.

FIGHTING CEASES AT 10 P.M. SUNDAY

Domei

SINGAPORE, February 15.—Cessation of hostilities throughout the entire front in Singapore on and after 10 p.m. today was agreed as a result of a historic meeting which took place between the commanders of the Japanese and British armies in Malaya.

The momentous meeting between the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, and the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Malaya, Lieutenant-General Robert Percival, was held from 7 p.m. today at the Ford Motor factory situated at the foot of Bukit Timah and General Percival signed the terms for unconditional surrender at 7:50 p.m. As the result of unconditional British surrender, it was decided to cease hostilities throughout the entire front in Singapore on and after 10 p.m. today.

SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY AT 7:30 P.M.

Domei

SINGAPORE, February 15.—The British army defending Singapore surrendered unconditionally to the Japanese. In this connection the Japanese Army Headquarters in Malaya made an announcement to the following effect: "The Imperial Army operating in Malaya at 7:50 p.m., February 15, made the enemy surrender unconditionally."

JAPANESE PRESENT TERMS TO BRITISH

Domei

SINGAPORE, February 15.—Bearing a flag of truce, Major Wilde, Staff Officer of the British army in Singapore, accompanied by three others, reached the headquarters of the Japanese Central Force attacking the island at 2:30 p.m. today and notified in Japanese their readiness to surrender. Staff Officer Sugita of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, in response, presented the terms of the Japanese Army for truce in the name of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces operating in Malaya and promised to meet at the same headquarters at 5:30 p.m. to examine the terms with enemy representatives. Major Wilde and others left for their headquarters at 4:15 p.m.

JAPANESE HEAVILY POUND ENEMY TROOPS

Domei

WITH JAPANESE FORCES OUTSIDE SINGAPORE CITY, February 14.—Japanese advance units, engaged in heavy street fighting with British forces in the city of Singapore, advanced six kilometers this morning from the race course where the Japanese fought their way to on Thursday under cover of spirited artillery bombardment. Meanwhile, Japanese field artillery, ranging the heights commanding the city, poured hail of steel. The principal targets of the Japanese were the vicinity of the Empire Dock, East Lagoon, and inner-roads, where enemy evacuation ships lay in wait for retreating troops. Severe hand-to-hand fighting continued as Japanese Forces pushed toward the dock.

JAPANESE AIRMEN UNOPPOSED IN SINGAPORE

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, February 14.—Japanese warplanes sweeping unopposed over Singapore, subjected vital military establishments on the island to eight furious assaults yesterday to pave the way for land operations. Loads of bombs were dumped on the Empire Dock and artillery emplacements which were located near the official residence of the Governor-General of Singapore Island.

10 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED NEAR BANKA

Domei

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE BASE, February 14.—Ten enemy Lockheed-Hudson bombers were bagged by Japanese Naval aircraft today in the vicinity of Banka Island in the course of aerial combats. Japanese warplanes while patroling over water in the neighborhood of Banka Island this afternoon spotted 10 enemy aircraft and shot down nine of them during the encounter in only 20 minutes. The remaining one plane which attempted to flee was trapped by another unit of Japanese aircraft and shot down. All Japanese planes safely returned to their base.

ARMY BOMBERS ATTACK PAKANBAROE FIELD

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, February 15.—A number of Japanese Army bombers today effected a surprise attack upon Pakanbaroe airfield in Central Sumatra, bombing [illegible] machine-gunning airdrome facilities. Five enemy aircraft, including four Blenheim bombers, were destroyed on the ground,

AUSTRALIAN PAPERS ATTACK CHURCHILL

Aussies Becoming Very Critical Of British Government's Indolence

TRUST IN PREMIER GONE

Escape of German Warships in English Channel Adds Fuel To Resentment

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 14.—Due to the unfavorable trend in East Asian affairs with the imminent fall of Singapore, the attitude of Australia toward the British Government is becoming increasingly critical, according to a report received here today from Melbourne.

Together with the British disaster in Malaya, the "Dover Incident" has added fuel to the rapidly growing blaze of resentment in Australia, the report stated.

Attacks on the Churchill Government have been going on without restrictions and the Sidney Morning Herald, for instance, has compared the imminent fall of Singapore with the German conquest of the French Maginot Line and frankly declared that resentment toward the Churchill Government and its supporters is becoming greater daily, the report pointed out.

Meantime, it is generally accepted here that the prestige of Prime Minister Churchill, which already was shaken by events in East Asia, has suffered added reverses by the bold German maneuver in the channel, it was said.

Allied War Policy Hit

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—Criticizing Allied war policy in defending Singapore to the last man, the Melbourne Sun has editorially asserted, "when enemy forces swept down Johore, the fate of Singapore was sealed since strategic implications are clear what dictated immolation for our own Allied troops on the doomed Island," a Melbourne dispatch reaching here today reported.

Australians Are Indignant

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 14.—All Australia is incensed with justifiable indignation over the British mistakes in East Asia, it was revealed in a report from Sydney last night.

Disclosing the island continent's concern over the Singapore situation, all Sydney papers came out with front-page articles dealing with the muddle made by the home Government.

The Sydney Telegraph, one of the city's most influential journals, in commenting on Britain's mis-steps, stated that the terrible state of affairs literally makes "one's blood boil" with indignation. Although our leaders have assured us that the tragedies of Greece and Crete will never be repeated, the Japanese are "tearing Singapore from our side," the paper said.

Similar assurances which were made only recently "can only increase our rancor," the journal declared emphatically.

North District Defended

Domei

SAIGON, February 14.—Anzac troops have been sent to the northern coastal district of Australia against possible Japanese attack, according to an Australian Broadcast Corporation report received here from Canberra today.

Simultaneously, the Australian Government has acted to evacuate civilians from these coastal areas and an order for a large-scale exodus from Queensland already has been issued.

Australia Seeking Aid

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, in a press interview today, acknowledging that Australian air power alone cannot repel foreign invasion due to the alarmingly poor air force Australia possesses, said that the Anzac air force only reinforced with American air strength could save Australia, it was reported from Canberra today.

Seeking further aid from America in the face of the hopelessness of obtaining Britain's assistance for the defense of Australia, Mr. Curtin declared that the battle for Australia may well mean victory or defeat in the battle for America.

GUBERNATORIAL MEET SET

To Be Held for 5 Days Beginning in Early March

The Government has decided to convoke a five-day gubernatorial conference early in March in order to let prefectural chiefs fully understand the significance of various budget estimates and bills passed at the 79th session of the Diet.

Government measures to cope with the general election of the Lower House members to be scheduled for April 30 also will be discussed at that time.

The date and programs of the planned gubernatorial conference are scheduled to be announced next week following decision of the Cabinet.

TO ABIDE BY TREATY

Domei

GENEVA, February 14.—Confirming Japan's policy according humane treatment to war prisoners, the Japanese Government has informed the International Red Cross that Japan will abide by provisions of the Geneva Convention regarding treatment of war prisoners although Japan is not bound by the convention, it was disclosed today.

The Japanese will treat war prisoners on a reciprocal basis, it was said.

Victorious Malay Campaign Completed in Only 70 Days

The fall of Singapore, last of the enemy strongholds in East Asia, marks the decisive and victorious end of the Imperial Forces, operations on the Malayan front, which is situated some 2,800 miles away from the Japanese mainland.

From the beginning until the end of this campaign, the Navy units of the Japanese Forces, which have been working in close collaboration with the Army units, manifested their real might and surprised the world by sinking two crack capital ships, Prince of Wales and the Repulse, carrying out numerous raids on the port of Singapore and destroying enemy transports. Thus they gained complete mastery of the sea.

The outstanding activities of the Navy units placed the enemy in a helpless position, enabling the Imperial Army to effect landings at random and thereby maneuvering into a strategically advantageous position. The following are some of the outstanding successes of the Imperial Navy from the start of the Malayan campaign until the fall of Singapore.

December 8, 1941: Imperial Navy units, operating in close cooperation with the Army units, succeeded in effecting a surprise landing on Malay Peninsula. Navy air units, meanwhile, carried out devastating night raids on the Tengah and Seletar airfields.

December 9, 1941: Imperial Navy air units attacked Kuantan and destroyed 10 enemy airplanes while off the east coast of Malaya, they heavily damaged a British merchantman of 7,000 tons.

December 10, 1941: The Imperial Navy attacked and sank the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, two capital ships of the British Asiatic Fleet, and sent another large-type destroyer to the bottom. By virtue of this remarkable sea victory, they succeeded in wiping out the main force of the British Asiatic Fleet and took command of the seas around Malay Peninsula.

December 29, 30, 1941: Imperial Navy air units, during the course of several night raids over enemy military establishments around Singapore, blasted the headquarters of the British Expeditionary Forces, a number of military establishments and the Seletar airfield.

January 1, 1942: Imperial Navy air units carried out a mass raid over Singapore, blasting the Tengah and Sembawang airfields and causing big fires in several places.

January 2, 3, 1942: Imperial Navy air units carried out a large-scale bombing of Singapore.

January 16, 17, 1942: Imperial Navy air units, while raiding Singapore, shot down or destroyed 19 enemy planes of the latest type and several large-type machines.

January 18, 1942: Imperial Navy air units, in the course of Singapore bombings, encountered a squadron of enemy planes and shot down 15 of them during the course of a fierce dog-fight. In this raid, they also blasted military establishments and oil tanks.

January 20, 1942: Imperial Navy air units, spotting a 2,000-ton enemy merchant ship southwest of Singapore, lost no time in attacking it, inflicting heavy damage. They also attacked and seriously damaged several enemy commercial vessels outside the port of Labuan.

January 21, 1942: Imperial Navy air units, in a large formation, bombed military and political centers in Singapore, causing big fires at several places. During the same raid, they sank one enemy vessel and heavily damaged another besides destroying 12 enemy planes on the ground.

January 22, 1942: In the course of a mass raid over Singapore, Imperial Navy air units shot down or destroyed on the ground an aggregate of 46 enemy planes and sank one special service vessel.

January 27, 1942: Two destroyers of the Imperial Navy, encountering the enemy destroyers Thanet and Vampire, off Endau, on the eastern coast of Malaya, sank the former instantaneously, capturing a number of prisoners, and forced the latter warship to flee. Navy air units, on the same day, carried out another raid over Singapore, destroying 5 enemy planes on the ground and seriously damaging one enemy vessel.

January 28, 1942: Imperial Navy air units attacked enemy transports at the port of Padang in Sumatra and sank or damaged 11 vessels.

January 29, 1942: Raiding the fort of Singapore, Navy air units bombed the Seletar airfield, causing fires at seven places and inflicting heavy damage to military establishments in the vicinity. Two enemy planes were shot down during an aerial combat on this day.

January 30, 1942: Imperial air units attacked enemy transports in the Banka Strait and sent to the bottom or heavily damaged three enemy vessels.

February 3, 1942: Imperial air units sank a 10,000-ton enemy merchantman south of Singapore.

The combined war results in the Singapore sector follows:

1. Vessels sunk:—Battleships, 2; destroyers, 2; special service vessel, 1.
2. Merchantmen sunk or damaged:—Merchantmen sunk, 5; heavily damaged, 17.
3. Airplanes shot down or destroyed:—Shot down, 55; destroyed on the ground, 69.

The damage suffered by the Imperial Forces was only 8 planes either self-destroyed or those which failed to return.

WARSHIPS' ESCAPE IRES BRITISH PUBLIC

Get-away of 3 German Men-of-War Has Demoralizing Effect On English People

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—The successful escape of three German warships through the English Channel from Brest to Germany last Thursday has given the British public a severe shock and will cause general repercussions as serious as the imminent fall of Singapore, according to a London report received here today.

The man in the street has not concealed his bitter resentment toward the British navy and is criticizing it as almost impotent in view of the fact that the German vessel cruised more than 250 kilometers in six hours from Brest in broad daylight and because the German warships did not seem to have received any extensive damage in the six-hour naval battle near British home waters, the report stated.

The average Britisher, who was informed that Japanese warplanes sank the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse off Malaya from bases 700 kilometers away has asked why British bombers were not effective against the German battleships.

Londoners were not surprised to hear that "thrilling fights" took place between Prime Minister Churchill and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a secret chartroom of the Admiralty immediately following reports of the naval battle off Dover, the report stated.

Meantime, London journals have reflected the mounting storm of public criticism against the British navy.

Blow to Britain

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 14.—The success of German naval squadron which has broken through the English Channel has been characterized by the Argentine press today as "a heavy blow to Britain."

La Razon, in banner headlines, said, "German Fleet Breaks Through the Channel in Fierce Battle"—and "Big Success of the German Navy"—and "Navy and Air Battle Heralds Grave Catastrophe for Britain."

Meanwhile, the Noticias Graficas said, "Pessimism prevails in London." Even the Anglophile Critica expressed the opinion that the British setback in the channel will develop into a grave danger for the Churchill Cabinet.

British Blockade Unsuccessful

Domei

BERLIN, February 14.—Speaking before the German Society for World Economics last night, Admiral Max Prentzel stated that more than 100 German freighters already have succeeded in the first year of the current war to break the British blockade.

The Admiral declared, the Battle in the Atlantic, which amounted to a race between the sinking and building of new ships by the British and Americans, could never be lost by the Germans any more, owing to the gifted and proven leadership in the political and military field of Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Turkish Press Hails

Domei

ANKARA, February 14.—The successful maneuver of German battleships through the English Channel and their safe arrival at a German home port despite furious British air attacks was featured this morning by the press here.

The semi-official Ulus devoted prominent space to a map of the channel and described in detail the dangerous route traveled by the German naval units.

Nazi's Humiliate British

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 14.—The victorious break through of the English Channel by a German naval squadron was the deepest humiliation suffered by the British since the 17th century in home waters, editorially stated the London Times this morning, according to a report reaching here today.

That the blow should be sustained in a time when British resources at sea are strained so much as never experienced before is doubly lamentable, stated the paper.

The London Times also requested the immediate appointment of a deputy for Prime Minister Churchill, declaring that everthing connected with the so-called defense must be necessity, the chief concern of the Prime Minister in wartime, the report stated.

But even the Prime Minister must have a deputy, the Times declared, adding, such assistance would afford the Prime Minister "a breathing space for developing new ideas for the serious tension of coming months," the report added.

Meantime, the Daily Teleraph has requested the Government to accelerate armament production and to take more determined action to offset the ill-effect of the "Dover Battle," it was said.

The same paper sarcastically declared that "lack of fighting power of the British air force alone explains why the German Admiralty preferred to have the German battleships steam through the channel instead of directing them to sail around North Scotland as we expected," the report said.

The Manchester Guardian warned that "Germany shortly will have a small but extraordinarily effective battle fleet, which with the union of its forces will prove very valuable.

Moreover, the journal said, Soviet Union anxiety will increase, particularly in view of the growth of the enemy's battle fleet and it will have to burry its hopes of liberating Leningrad in the spring.

British Officials in Singapore Flatly Refuse To Permit Chinese From Evacuating Island

Domei

SAIGON, February 14.—Britain's unjust discrimination of the people of East Asia, which has been its age-long colonial policy, has been brought to light again as the British prohibit Chinese from evacuating the doomed city of Singapore, according to a report received here from the British stronghold today.

The Caungking Consul-General in Singapore has wired Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that "all Europeans were preparing to evacuate in face of the futility of further resistance but the British authorities in Singapore will not give consent to the evacuation of Chinese residents."

Meanwhile, it has been reported the British in Singapore are preparing to stage another Dunkirk and put Australian and Indian troops in the last defense line.

Chinese Arrested

Domei

SAIGON, February 15.—Cecil Brown, a Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, in his second broadcast from Sydney, has revealed that British military authorities have arrested and detained large numbers of Chinese residents in Singapore on suspicion of fifth column activities for Japan.

COMPOSERS DIRECT OWN COMPOSITIONS

Piano Concerto by Gurlitt and Goh's Theme and Variations Heard Over Weekend

A Japanese and a Western composer, each directing a composition of his own, were featured among the musical events in Tokyo over the week-end, at two orchestral concerts given at the Hibiya Public Hall. Taijiro Goh, noted among the younger Japanese composers writing in the Western idiom, was heard as a guest conductor of the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, playing his "Theme and Variations" in the afternoon, whereas in the evening Professor Manfred Gurlitt presented his Piano Concerto in A major in the course of the regular subscription program of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra.

Taijiro Goh's Theme and Variations, composed in 1932, must be considered a significant work in the movement for the establishment of a new style of Japanese music for Western instruments. It was originally written for string trio and embodied the results of the composer's study of the theory of Western musical composition, made public after his graduation from the Tokyo Academy of Music.

In this original version, the "Theme and Variations" was published and played several times and aroused the attention of musical circles both in Japan and abroad. A performance of this piece by the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra in 1934 under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim was the first occasion of a contemporary work of Japanese modern music being presented in the international city.

New Version Heard

At Sunday's concert, Mr. Goh offered his work in a newer version for symphony orchestra, which was given a prize in 1938, in the Weingartner Contest for Contemporary Japanese Composers which was organized in commemoration of the famous conductor's concert tour of Japan, in cooperation with the Society for International Cultural Relations. Now, a recording of the music is shortly to be made under the composer's baton, by the Japan Polydor Company.

The significance of this work lies in the successful attempt of a synthesis of Japanese and Western musical elements. A quiet Japanese melody, typically Oriental in its invention, is the theme which is applied to the pretentious Western form and technique of a variation work, climaxing in a fugue with all its complicated contrapuntal ramifications. In this opus, Taijiro Goh for the first time revealed convincingly, his skill in mastering the theory and practice of Western musical composition. The well-rehearsed rendition under his direction gave credit to the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra.

Professor August Junker, who had yielded the baton to Mr. Goh for this number only, conducted the remaining part of the orchestra's second subscription concert, which was again very well attended. The selections were made up of Haydn's Symphony No. 93, in D major; airs from Haydn's Oratorio, "The Creation," and Mozart's opera, "Le Nozze di Figaro," in which Miss Kayoko Izaki was presented as the brilliant soprano soloist of the concert; two shorter Griege pieces, and Beethoven's Egmont Overture. The healthy development of the young orchestra was shown in the performances of this program, for which Professor Junker could acknowledge cordial applause. A Beethoven Concert is announced as the third program, to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, March 21.

Composer-Conductor Featured

A contemporary German composer of note was heard at the same hall Saturday night, as Professor Manfred Gurlitt directed the sixth subscription concert of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra featuring the first performance in this country of his own Piano Concerto in A major. Previous to his coming to this country, in 1939, as an orchestra conductor, Manfred Gurlitt had been renowned in Europe as a composer, chiefly of operas. Saturday's performance of his Piano Concerto, composed in 1926, provided the first opportunity for the Japanese musical world to become acquainted with the compositoric side of his musical personality.

In its style, the interesting score of this Piano Concerto revealed close affinity with the much-debated movement of "Neue Musik" which arrested the attention of international musical circles especially during the decade following the first World War; and this concerto, which had its initial performance in 1927 at the hands of the famous pianist Gieseking with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, was at the time one of the most successful and representative works of its kind. While the three movements—Gay and Animated; Lento; Aria; Presto-altogether follow the form of the earlier classical concerto, the musical language which Gurlitt speaks in this work is decidedly modernistic.

Brilliance Is Displayed

Of interest is the combination of instruments, which uses flute, oboe, and clarinet as additional solo instruments, to the accompaniment of the choir of string instruments, three trombones, and percussions. The treatment of the piano solo part, while not exactly virtuosic in the sense of the concerti of the latter Romantic period, gives the soloist occasions for some display of brilliance in the two fast movements. Miss Shizuko Saneyoshi, who had earlier been noted at the piano in a presentation of Casella's "Scarlattiana," was the soloist of the evening. The pianist and the composer-conductor were feted by the audience at the end of the performance.

In spite of this interesting novelty, the program, which included also Debussy's Prelude "A l'Apres-Midi d'Un Faune," Haydn's Symphony in D major, "The Clock," and the symphonic poem, "Vysehrad," from Smetana's "My Country," failed to attract a larger audience than any of the previous subscription concerts given by this orchestra since the beginning of the current concert season.

MINOR ACTIVITY IN LIBYA

Germans Down 8 British Planes Over Malta

Domei

ROME, February 14.—Activity on the Libyan front yesterday was confined chiefly to minor reconnaissance work, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, Axis air formations continued to attack Malta, British stronghold in the Mediterranean just south of Italy, subjecting the island to further bombing of objectives. Eight British planes were said to have been shot down by German fighter planes.

U.S. Forces in Java

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting the New York Times, has reported that United States army forces have arrived in Java and now are stationed with British and Australian forces,

LUFTWAFFE DOWNS 39 RED WARPLANES

Hits Also Scored on Warships And Merchantmen in Waters Off Tobruk

BERLIN, February 14.—Soviet troops, in attempting to carry out counter-attacks at several points along the Eastern Front, have been repulsed and and have suffered heavy losses, the High Command announced today.

During the fighting, a large number of Soviet troops, as well as war supplies were said to have been captured.

Meantime, strong Luftwaffe units dispersed enemy concentrations, attacked motor supply columns and achieved considerable damage to enemy field positions and railway facilities, the communique said.

During yesterday's fighting, a total of 39 Soviet planes were said to have been destroyed.

British Convoy Attacked

In waters north of Tobruk, German fighter planes and bombers scored hits on two warships and two merchantmen in a strongly protected convoy. The sinking of one destroyer and one 10,000-ton vessel must be reckoned with since they were observed to be listing badly after having been subjected to heavy bomb hits.

During the attack on Tobruk harbor, the Luftwaffe successfully scored hits on a small freighter, the communique stressed.

Continuing their relentless raids on Malta, strong formations of German bombers and fighters yesterday attacked military objectives on the island and set fire to war materials and an oil depot at Valetta harbor.

Five enemy bombers were shot down last night during an unsuccessful British raid on western Germany, the communique said.

Torpedo Boats Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, February 14.—At the eastern entrance to the English Channel, German destroyers and motor-torpedo boats met a British naval unit and sank two British torpedo boats, the High Command announced today.

In the Atlantic, a U-boat attacked a convoy and sank three merchantmen, totaling 26,500 tons, and a corvette, the communique stated.

Nazi Bombers, Tanks Active

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 14.—The German Air Forces carried out devastating raids on widely scattered military objectives by attacking various points in southwestern England, as well as Tobruk in North Africa, while German panzer units scored smashing gains on the southern sector of the Eastern Front, according to the latest war communique released in Berlin.

The communique stated that local attacks by German troops in the southern sector of the Eastern front again were successful. Although the Bolshevists put up desperate resistance they were unable to check the German attacks. After fierce fighting the enemy was driven back along a front of several kilometers. German panzer units penetrated deeply into the enemy lines, while dive-bombers attacked the enemy in the rear.

The joint attack of panzer and dive-bomber units completely demoralized the enemy forces whose retreat developed into a head-long flight. At another point, German and Rumanian troops attacked an enemy position at a railway station and succeeded in occupying the station after fierce fighting.

On Thursday strong units of German fighters and bombers raided airdromes in southwestern England in low-altitude attacks destroying hangars and personnel quarters. Hits were scored also on warehouses and harbor installations at Torquay. The crews of the German planes reported that entire blocks of buildings housing important military installations at Exmouth had collapsed as a result of direct bomb hits.

In North Africa the Luftwaffe undertook repeated attacks against the harbor of Tobruk, scoring hits on quays and warehouses. Several enemy anti-aircraft batteries were destroyed, and large fires were started in the town.

CHILE TO BE FULLY ARMED

Government Calls Naval Reserves to Colors

Domei

BERLIN, February 14.—The Chilean Defense Council advised its Government last night to keep under arms all branches of the Chilean armed forces including this year's recruits, it was reliably learned here today from Santiago.

The Defense Council further recommended that certain classes of naval reserves be called to the colors, but no particular classes were expressly designated, said the report.

It is rumored that Chile is currently hastening large scale coastal defenses, especially where valuable mineral deposits are located, the report revealed.

NEW NANKING ENVOY ARRIVES IN MADRID

Wang Tey-yuan Expected to Present Credentials Soon to General Franco

Domei

MADRID, February 13.—Wang Teh-yuan, first Minister of the National Government of China to Spain, arrived here at 9 p.m. today from San Bastian, accompanied by his family.

Mr. Wang was met by Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Madrid, and Kan Matsumura, Manchoukuo Charge d'Affairs, at the station.

Mr. Wang, who is the son of Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, was formerly stationed at the Hague as secretary to the Chinese Legation and had been living at Saint Jean de Luz since the French collapse and entered Spain February 11.

The newly arrived envoy also has served as special diplomatic representative in Europe since other appointees have not been able to proceed to their respective posts from China on account of the war.

Although the date Mr. Wang will present his credentials to Generalissimo Francisco Franco is not reported, Mr. Wang declared in an interiew that "it is a great pleasure as well as an honor to be the first representative of New China in Spain at a time when the glorious pages of world history are being written by the heroic Japanese Forces and their Allies, who are fighting in East Asia to bring about an era of liberation of Asiatic races.

"I am anxious to present my credentials as soon as possible," Mr. Wang said, adding, "thereby, restoring diplomatic relations between Spain and China . . . two nations which always have been united by friendly bonds of cultural and commercial intercourse, dating several centuries back."

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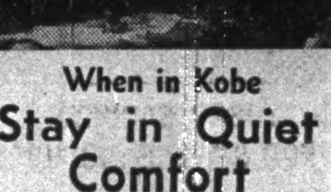

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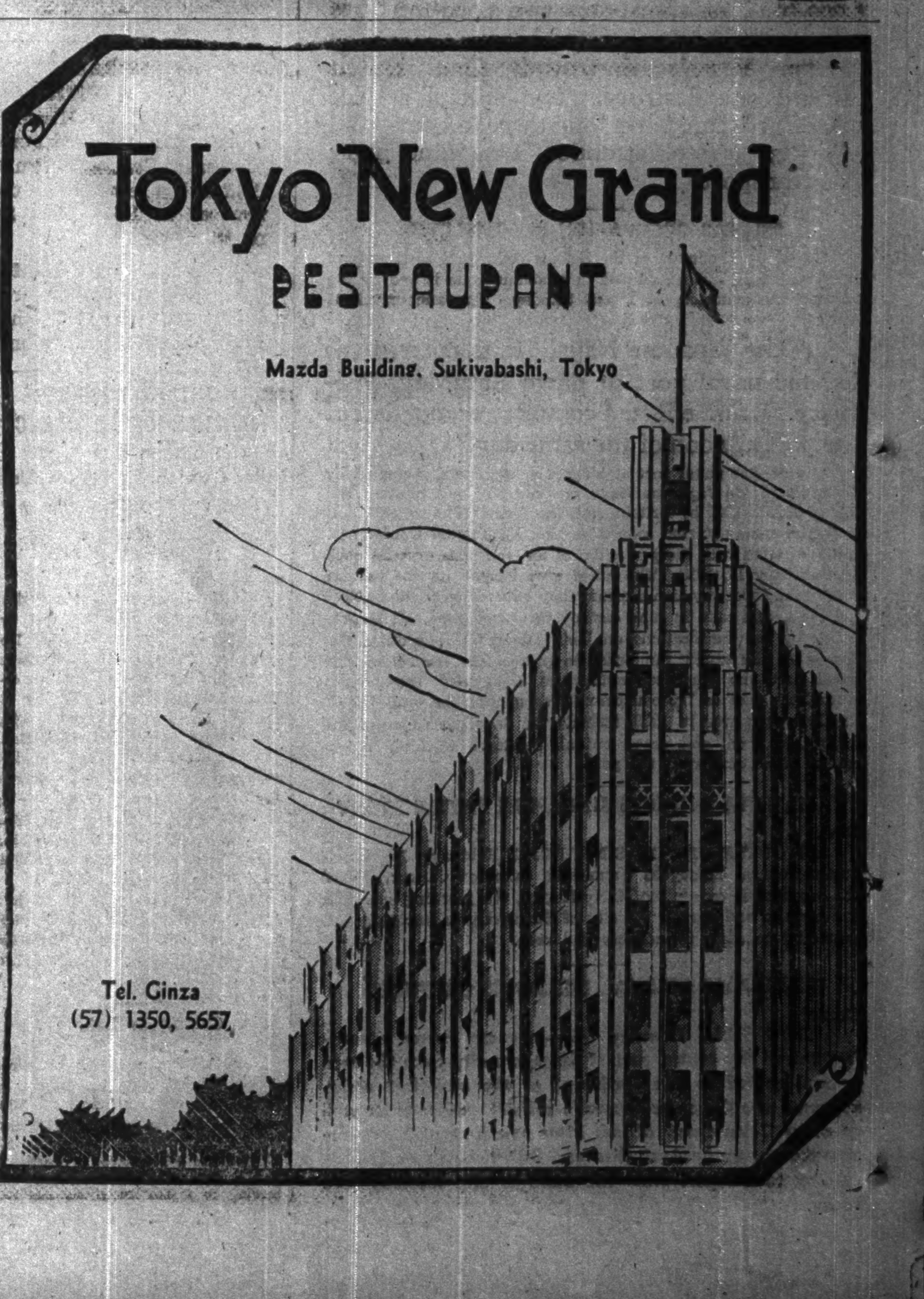

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SENATOR FEARS FATE OF U.S. TROOPS IN P.I.

Solon From Maryland Demands Government Send Reinforcements to Island

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Asserting that Japan is winning the wars through large-scale offensive operations, Senator Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland, today urged that reinforcements be sent to the American forces in the Philippines, according to reports from Washington.

Senator Tydings also urged that Wendell Willkie, presidential candidate in 1940, be appointed to an important war post in demanding that the Administration in wartime be put on a non-partisan basis.

The present governmental structure, he charged is an "overgrown monstrosity, an extravagance, and a worthless bureaucracy."

Notwithstanding the impossibility of the dispatch of United States reinforcements because of the Japanese Navy's control of the southwestern Pacific, Senator Tydings said, "I would like to see a convoy with sufficient ships, airplane carriers—all making a fighting effort to get to the Philippines and to save Singapore.

"You cannot win the war on the defense. Japan is on the offensive and is winning it—winning it although thousands of miles from her home base."

Exposes F.D.R.'s Fickleness

The American Chief Executive is known for saying one thing today and the very opposite tomorrow. An article of the Berliner Illustrierte Nachtausgabe, Berlin, translated by Transocean and entitled "Roosevelt's Fickleness" clearly shows how the mind of the demagogue of Washington works.

It has become quite evident of late that Britain is copying Bolshevism to an ever increasing extent, especially since Foreign Commissar Anthony Eden's visit to the Soviet capital. But how about President Fanklin D. Roosevelt—that other slogan-maker and phoney champion of freedom, independence, democracy and Christianity . . . What is his record?

On December 1, 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said . . . "News of the Soviet naval and military bombings within Finnish territory has come as a profound shock to the Government and people of the United States." . . . .

Sympathizes With Finns

On February 10, 1940, in an address to the National Citizenship Institute of the American Youth Congress, President Roosevelt declared. . . . "That American sympathy is 98 per cent with the Finns in their effort to stave off invasion of their own soil is by now axiomatic. That America wants to help them by lending or giving money to them to save their own lives also is axiomatic by now . . . The Soviet Union as a matter of practical fact, known to you and to all the world, is a dictatorship as absolute as any other dictatorship in the world . . . and it has invaded a neighbor so infinitesimally small that it could do no injury to the Soviet Union." . . . .

This spoke Mr. Roosevelt, the slogan-maker in 1940. On July 11, 1941, the same Mr. Roosevelt sent the following message to Comrade Mikhail Kalinin, president of the supreme Soviet. . . .

Sympathizes With Reds

"The American people abhor armed aggression. They are bound with strong ties of historic friendship to the Russian people. It is therefore only natural that they are observing with sympathy and admiration the valiant struggle which the Russian people are waging at the present time in self-defense. On behalf of the government and people of the United States, as well as on my own behalf, I thank you for your friendly greetings. I extend best wishes for yourself and for the welfare and success of the Russian people.". . . . .

The President then sent a demand to Finland, calling on the Finns to lay down their arms immediately . . . . because their fight against the Soviet aggressors constituted a menace to the security of the United States! That's how the mind of the slogan-maker works.

Finland, said Mr. Roosevelt in 1939, was so "infinitesimally small that it could do no injury to the Soviet Union." But a year and a half later, Finland had become not only a manace to the colossal Soviet Union . . . . but was even in a position to "threaten the security of the United States!"

And with that flimsy excuse, President Roosevelt, sold civilization too down the river. That is the moral caliber of the British and U.S. Governments. Is it any wonder then that Europe is against the so-called democracies?

BRITISH OFFICIALS MAKE CUT IN TRAIN SERVICE

Paper Says Government Forced To Make Further Reduction

Transocean

LISBON, February 5.—Thanks to the Japanese, the Daily Mail of London today tells its readers of the further curtailment of railway traffic in Britain.

In order that more ammunition trains may run, further passenger trains have to be dropped from the time table. The number of dining and sleeping cars, too, have to be reduced.

The war in the east means less traveling for the British at home, the paper declares, and then refers to the arduous task of the Minister of Transport, F. J. Leathers. There is not only a shortage of shipping tonnage, but also of trains.

The shortage of trains has become particularly noticeable following shipments to Iran for the transportation of war materials through that country to Soviet Russia.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, February 15

ASAHI—Japanese Successes and German Blockade
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Japanese Successes and German Blockade

ASAHI

Apart from its military activities in various parts of Europe and North Africa since the outbreak of the current European War, Germany's only tactics of war resorted to in the Atlantic Ocean, the main theater of war, was the counter-blockade of the British Isles by means of submarines plus the bombing of the isles by aircraft.

According to recent official German reports, British merchantmen sunk by Germany amounted to some 13,000,000 tons. Before the outbreak of hostilities, Great Britain had 21,000,000 tons in addition to 11,400,000 tons of merchantmen which it purchased from neutral countries as well as those seized from Germany, Italy and other countries and which it itself built after the outbreak of war. Therefore, the total of the British merchantmen amounts to 32,400,000 tons of which ocean-going vessels represent 23,900,000 tons. Even if the 13,000,000 tons Germany claims to have sunk are represented by Britain's ocean-going craft alone, Great Britain would still have some 11,000,000 tons of vessels of this kind.

The United States of America, Great Britain's ally, had 11,800,000 tons of which 9,300,000 tons were represented by ocean-going ships before the outbreak of war. However, it acquired 600,000 tons by purchase from neutral countries and by the seizure of Axis Powers' ships, thus bringing the total tonnage of America's ocean-going merchantmen to 10,000,000 tons. If Great Britain and the United States desire, they can mobilize in the Atlantic 21,000,000 tons of ocean-going merchantmen against the German blockade of the British Isles.

In the initial stage of the war, Germany was comparatively slack in its activity of counter-blockading the British Isles. However, during the period of last spring to June, a remarkable increase was witnessed in the number of British merchantmen sunk by Germany and with the outbreak of German-Soviet hostilities the figure has been increased remarkably. Submarine activities have been very conspicuous recently.

As to the sphere of German counter-blockading activity, the waters northeast of the British Isles were the chief theater of operation in the initial stage of war. After the occupation of North France the southern waters of the British Isles became the main theater of German activity. Since last fall Germany commenced its activity in the northern waters too, extending its scope of activity to the seas off Canada and the eastern coast of America of late.

Even after the declaration of war against the United States of America, Germany was still adhering to the tactics of counter-blockading the British Isles by Atlantic operations. Moreover, with the American war declaration, operations of the German submarines has been facilitated in the Atlantic as they no longer have to take the trouble of distinguishing British from American vessels.

Meanwhile, in East Asia, Singapore was now under the complete control of this country. As a result, it will be far easier for Germany to counter-blockade the British Isles. With the Japanese control of the Indian Ocean, the rapid decrease in tonnage of British transportation from India or East Africa will be inevitable. Even if Great Britain tries to continue carrying on this trade, the convey system requires the using of a vast naval strength. Therefore, Great Britain has either to weaken the convoy system in the Atlantic or decrease its volume of trade with India or East Africa.

In other words, due to the Japanese control over Singapore, Great Britain's influence and power will be forced to decrease and at the same time German counter-blockading in the Atlantic will become more effective. In this sense, Japanese control of the fortified island of Singapore serves to enhance German morale, thereby making their tactics of war more thoroughgoing.

Fulfilment of Wartime Diet

NICHI NICHI

The Wartime Diet has successfully completed its task, leaving one-half of its alloted period still unspent. The speeding up of Diet proceedings has become a standing custom in recent years. The present Diet has completed its vital task commendably in a very short time, although some of the Diet members are known to have considered this haste as an infringement on the part of the Government upon the prerogatives of Parliament. Though many of the views aired by various representatives were worthy of attention, conduct on the part of some parliamentarians has not been very becoming. That a matter of this nature should remain a problem at all in these days when all the people of the nation are devoting their lives and efforts for the national cause is beyond comprehension. It is trusted that the Government will show serious attention regarding this matter in days to come.

Both Houses of the Diet placed greater emphasis on committee meetings rather than on plenary sessions. This has been the growing tendency in the past several Diet meetings, and it appears that the tendency was brought to a full-fledged working order at this Diet, and this might be considered an evidence of the new spirit governing the Diet.

Some of the proceedings in the committees, however, could well be improved, as for instance, some of questions posed to the Premier, requesting explanations on matters which appeared self-explanatory. Replies supplied by the Government even at such occasions were generally all straight-forward and clear, and the Government's effort to clarify points in its policies which were at divergence from those of former Cabinets was plainly visible, and in every way the Government strived to eradicate causes for possible misunderstanding between it and the Diet.

Thus the Wartime Diet was brought to its felicitous conclusion. The term of the present Diet members, extending over five long years, is brought to a grateful end. What remains now is the question of the next general election. Many opinions on this matter were thrashed out in the course of the present Diet, and it is hoped that the position of the Government as well as of the representatives toward the problem has already been clearly worked out.

We hope that the principal objective of Diet members in the coming general election will be how best to make the election, in fact, as well as in name the Throne Aid Election, and as a channel for the reflection of patriotism of the people.

General Chiang's Activities In India

KOKUMIN

The hopes of the Chungking regime of resisting Japan to the last, have been shattered to pieces as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which has completely blocked the Burma Road.

Now General Chiang Kai-shek is reported to be negotiating with Viceroy and Governor-General of India Marquis Linlithgoiv and Pandit Nehru, the leader of the National Congress over the opening of a supply route between China and India. The main purpose of the present neotiations between China nd India. The main purpose of the present negotiations between the leaders of the Chungking regime and British India, is rather to enhance the morale of the Chungking people who have been greatly discouraged by the reverses suffered by Britain and the United States at the outset of the war, than to get the supply of war materials through the new highway to be built between Calcutta and Chungking.

Both the United States and British Governments are making special efforts to prevent the Chungking regime from dropping the united front against the Axis. President Roosevelt has sent a message to General Chiang and given the regime a credit of $100,000,000. General Chiang himself, who fears most of all the severance of relations between the Chungking regime and the United States and Britain, is now acting as the mouthpiece of the British Government, striving hard to cheat the Indians once more.

However, it is not deniable that the majority of the Chungking people have been disillusioned by the Hawaii debacle, the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse off Malaya and the fall of the Philippines and the Malay Peninsula into Japanese hands, and are being forced to stand, face to face before the grim realities of the war. Now the true figure of Britain has been disclosed before the Chinese, most of whom have failed to see what was behind the Britain's policy in East Asia for the past five years. The gist of Britain's East Asiatic policy was to safeguard its rights and interests in East Asia by utilizing the Chungking armies on land, the United States navy on the sea, and mobilizing the natural and human resources in Australia, India and the Netherlands East Indies in fighting against Japan.

Japan has embarked upon the War of Greater East Asia for the purpose of purging East Asia of the criminal abuses and evils accumulated by the agencies of the British and American imperialism for the past three centuries and of establishing a permanent and just order in this part of the world by which all the people of the Orient can enjoy peace and prosperity under the guidance and leadership of Japan.

PEACE, ORDER RETURN TO WHOLE BATANGAS

Friendliest Relations Going on Between Japanese Troops And Filipinos

Domei

LUZON ISLAND, February 10.—Peace and order have been restored to the entire Batangas region through close cooperation of Filipinos with the Japanese Army, it was disclosed today.

The people, who had fled to the hills before battle, are flocking back to cities and villages now occupied by Japanese troops. One of the many towns wherein the utmost friendly relations is maintained, between Japanese troops and Filipinos is Lupuwan where the entire population has returned.

The people in Batangas are packing movie houses where are shown films presented by the press section of the Japanese Army.

This region is abundant in natural resources, and the natives, realizing the future development of industry, are cooperating wholeheartedly with Japanese troops in the work of reconstruction.

SUPREME COURT DECISION OF U.S. TO HIT MEXICO

Goes Back on Ruling Regarding Expropriation of Foreign Oil Interests

Transocean

MADRID, January 31.—A completely new situation has arisen in winding up the expropriation of British and United States oil interests in Mexico as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court pronounced January 30 in the action brought against the state by the Sabino Gordo, a subsidiary company of the United States City Service Company.

While the state appraiser had so far taken the line, which was also approved by the Supreme Court in December 1939, that the ground whereon the foreign establishments were operating was state property, this same court has now come to a different decision.

The company claimed that the petroleum which is still under the surface of its former estates, was an important part of the expropriated property.

The decision is likely to make the claim of this company a precedent.

The compensation to be paid by the state to the foreign oil companies would rise from $37,000,000 to about $300,000,000 which would be a bad blow for the finances of Mexico.

To Bolster Japan Ties

Transocean

BUDAPEST, February 5.—The Hungarian National Political Society started a campaign in Hungary in order to deepen Hungarian-Japanese relations. The society is arranging a series of lectures on Japanese problems particularly stressing Hungarian-Japanese relations.

2 Middle School Boys Born in Dutch Borneo Offer Services to Army Pacification Corps

Burning with ambition to serve the State through the knowledge of the languages they acquired in Dutch Borneo where they were born, two Japanese middle school boys have returned to their birth place with their father.

They are Kanji Shogenji, aged 20, and his 18-year-old brother, sons of Kango Shogenji, a dentist who lived in Banjermasin, Dutch Borneo, for 30 years.

With the tense situation prevailing in 1941, the Shogenji family was forced to evacuate the island and returned to Japan. The two brothers had since been attending the Takachiho Middle School. With the outbreak of the current war, however, the two brothers returned to Borneo together with their father, and speaking as they do, Dutch and Malay as fluently as their mother tongue, the three are now serving the Army there as interpreters, and in pacifying the native inhabitants.

Their mother now remaining alone in Tokyo gave a description of Dutch Borneo, in an interview with a vernacular paper on Friday.

According to her, the native inhabitants there are naive and always welcome the Japanese with a smile, while the local Dutch Government is hostile toward the Japanese, refusing to grant permits for new enterprises even if the requests made are reasonable. Particularly was it hostile against the Japanese since the resignation of the former pro-Japanese Dutch Governor.

"We were living in Banjermasin," she said, "the seat of the local Dutch Government, having a population of some 100,000. My husband was on intimate terms with the late Sultan of the Province of Kotaringen and was entrusted with the task of educating the three Princes. My sons and the Princes were good friends.

"My sons were educated in the Dutch-managed middle schools but with the outbreak of the China Affair, they left the school where many Chinese students were attending. They can speak Dutch and Malay as fluently as Japanese, so I think they can offer their services in pacifying the inhabitants or as interpreters."

HONORS HEROES' FAMILIES

Duce Awards Medals to Kinsfolks of Fallen Soldiers

Transocean

ROME, February 2.—Gold medals for bravery were presented today to the families of fallen Black Shirts by Premier Benito Mussolini, who also decorated members of the militia.

In an address, Il Duce said: "In this war, which has split the whole world into two camps, you are filled with the irresistible strength of faith in Italy and Fascism. You of the militia have proved this with your blood. I am absolutely convinced that you will do so again tomorrow everywhere as you have done it yesterday."

PORTUGUESE CITY IS DARK

Town of Caldas Suffers From Shortage of Fuel

Transocean

LISBON, February 3.—Electric power and light supply has been cut off completely in the town of Caldas da Rainha owing to a shortage of fuel for gas-driven motors of the municipal electric power station.

A small reserve of fuel must remain to operate the pumping plant, which supplies the town with water.

It is also reported from Caldas that not a barrel of petroleum is left in the town for kerosene lamps with the result that at night the place is in absolute darkness.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 4)

the peaceful look on his countenance returns. "That is as it should be. Everyone is being saved . This is, indeed, a well harmonized world. Namu Amida Butsu." So saying, he breathed his last. A look of heavenly beauty and nobility spreads radiantly over his countenance.

A religious drama in six acts, this work is based upon material taken from the life of Shinran Shonin, one of the greatest Buddhist priests that Japan has produced. The story has a humanitarian appeal, interspersed with ideas on free love; and when it was printed in book form, considerably more than a hundred editions were sold within a short time. Romain Rolland read it in translation and is said to have hailed it as "one of the most genuine religious works of the modern world." It has been presented a great many times in the theaters of this country, and translations have appeared in English, German, French, Chinese, and other languages.

Momozo (Hyakuzo) Kurata, the author, was born in 1890, in Hiroshima Prefecture. He left the First Higher School before graduating. In 1916 he founded the magazine Seimei no Kawa (The River of Life), which dealt with humanitarian subjects. When his dramatic work, Shukke to Sono Deshi (Priest and His Disciples), was published in book form in 1917, it rode the crest of the religious and philosophical enthusiasms of the day, was highly commented upon, and had a tremendous sale.

Later, though he fought an incurable disease, his pen was not idle. The publication of his collections of essays, including Ai to Ninshiki to no Shuppatsu (Departure of Love and Cognition), Seishi (Meditation), Chokoku (Transcendentalism), Girisha-Shugi to Kirisutokyo-Shugi to no Chowa no Michi (The Way to Harmony of Hellenism and Christianity), and of his collections of stories, including Utawanu Hito (Man That Sings Not), Shojo no Shi (Death of a Virgin), Akai Reikon (Red Spirit), followed. He also issued a private magazine, the Seikatsu-sha (Loving Man).—(K.B.S.)

(The End)

FRENCH CANADIANS FLAY IDEA OF CONSCRIPTION

Say Racial and Religious Traits Would Suffer From Military Service

Transocean

LISBON, February 5.—Considerable opposition to the introduction of compulsory military service in Canada is evident among the French-speaking inhabitants of Quebec province, according to a report from Ottawa to the London Times.

The report states that French Canadians, who form an important section of the Liberal parliamentary majority, are opposed to compulsory service for various reasons. They are convinced that Canadian liberties would be menaced less by a defeat of Britain than by an actual enemy invasion of Canada. To prevent such a result, they believe that, it is necessary to keep all available Canadian troops at home.

French Canadians also fear, in consequence of their experiences in the first World War, and from dispatches overseas that their special racial, religious and linguistic characteristics would suffer from compulsory service.

SHIPPING LACK IMPEDES AMERICAN MAIL SERVICES

Restricted Sea Traffic Hampers Inter-Continent Connections —Postal Matters Limited

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, February 14.—Inter-American mail services are greatly hampered by restrictions in the shipping traffic to South America.

The Argentine Post Office announced last night that facilities for mail services to all American countries were extremely limited by the discontinuance of calls at some South American ports by United States' shipping. The Chilean port of Antofagasta has been dropped from the schedules of United States' vessels, and mails from Peru, Colombia and Ecuador for Argentina must be sent via Valparaiso and thence by motor lorry across the Andes mountains.

Mail to Venezuela and Colombia must be sent via the United States because of the lack of shipping connections with these countries.

The Argentine postal authorities declared that unless the shipping situation improved in the near future, further restrictions, particularly in printed matters, will be imposed upon all mails.

To Watch Nippon Interests

Domei

BERLIN, February 14.—The Spanish Embassy in Rio de Janeiro is completing plans to assume charge of Japanese interests in Brazil, the official German News Agency reported here

BRITAIN CRUMBLING UNBELIEVABLY FAST

Two Months of Warfare in East Asia Prove Weakness of British Empire

Domei

PARIS, February 13.—England is attending its own funeral services, the Aujourdhui declared today in commenting on the impending fall of Singapore City as Japanese Forces steadily tighten the steel ring around the doomed city.

No nation in the world has ever seen its power and position decline so quickly as Britain, the journal stressed.

In the olden days, the paper pointed out, it took a century to destroy a degenerated world empire, but England has collapsed. Less than three years and two months were sufficient to prove the weakness of the British Empire.

England, the journal pointed out, has suppressed peoples and it has piled up its wealth without creating a new world and it has exploited territories without spreading culture.

The civilizations of Athens and Rome of ancient times, the journal said, are still in the memory of mankind but nothing will be left of England except that of a tradesman who was not always honest and who could do nothing but establish branch offices.

British Economy Shaken

Tokyo financial observers said the economic foundation of Britain and the United States will begin to rock dizzily back and forth with the loss of Singapore, on which rests a vast storehouse of these two great Anglo-Saxon nations filled with foodstuffs, rubber, oil and other strategical materials.

These quarters pointed out that British capitalists' investment in the southwestern Pacific area aggregates £829,000,000, constituting 25 per cent of the total British capital in the world, excepting the British Isles.

Therefore, the same quarters declared, it is not difficult to imagine the desperation into which London money men now have plunged.

The fall of Singapore, which means the loss of British naval supremacy over the Indian Ocean, will mean the destruction of the so-called Imperial route over which Britain has been obtaining materials from its dominions in East Asia, the observers said.

Asserting that Singapore in recent years has been transformed into a port for the exportation of tin, rubber, quinine and other products of Malaya to the United States almost exclusively, these quarters said, the loss of Singapore will be a vital blow to the wartime United States.

Strategic materials in the Dutch East Indies, Australia, New Zealand and India, without which the United States will be unable to prosecute the war successfully, will before long fall into Japanese hands, the same quarters concluded.

FRANCE TO PLAY VITAL ROLE IN POST-WAR PLAN

National Revolution Doctrine to Contribute to New Europe—War Veterans Active

Transocean

VICHY, February 14.—That France will play an important role after the war was predicted by the Secretary-General of the French War Veterans' League, Francis Valentin, in an address at Limoges yesterday.

He pointed out that France was rich economically, spiritually and morally. He stated that the doctrine of the national revolution will tear down political barriers and contribute toward the creation of a New Europe of tomorrow.

French ex-prisoners of war will have a very considerable influence in France after the war, he added. The idea of the national revolution was spreading in the war prisoners' camps, and the French Veterans' League had already received from such camps more than 10,000 applications for membership, M. Valentin explained in conclusion.

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WANTED immediately cook-amah for foreign family of three. Good salary. Box 16, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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COOK, age 40, experienced in German cooking, good recommendation. Apply Box 586, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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LADY'S Ski shoes, in good condition, size 38, wanted to buy. Box 17, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1942

The Fall of Singapore

The island of Singapore on which Japanese artillery fire opened on February 4, and on which the Japanese made a landing just after midnight February 8, fell into the hands of Japanese Forces when the British troops surrendered unconditionally, Sunday evening February 15 at 7:50 culminating the triumphant Malayan campaign. The speed with which the campaign has been conducted to its successful conclusion represents an achievement with few parallels in the war annals of the world.

The island of Singapore has for more than one hundred and twenty years been a base for Britain's invasion of East Asia. During the past decade or more Britain fortified the island at enormous cost in gold and labor. It may be no exaggeration to say that the acumen of British science and talent was taxed for this undertaking. It was with good reason that Britain boasted that Singapore was impregnable. As such, it has been set up as the main pivotal point in the ABCD encirclement line drawn against Japan.

But this formidable island fort has now gone the way of other Pacific bases under the weight of the Japanese onslaught. Its fate was sealed when mastery of the air and the sea over the southwestern Pacific passed into Japanese hands in consequence of the successive victories achieved by the Japanese Navy in the Hawaiian and Malayan waters and as a result of the fall of Hongkong, Manila and the bases in Borneo, the Celebes, and elsewhere. Reinforcements from Britain or from any of her dominions, despite her repeated promise, failed to reach the peninsula in any important numbers. Singapore was, as the Malay Peninsula had been, left alone to fight its battle as a forlorn hope.

The fall of Singapore means the loss of the most important base of British and American political and economic influence. It will unquestionably affect most seriously not only the Burma front but also the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and New Zealand, as well as the whole of British India. What has taken place throughout the Malay Peninsula and in Singapore should be a good enough lesson to those countries which, still hopeful of British aid and cooperation, continue to put up hostile fronts against Japan.

The Burma campaign which has been conducted side by side with the battle of Malaya and Singapore aims at the effective control of that line of communication which has supported Chungking on its tottering feet through its struggle with Japan. The war with the Netherlands East Indies aims at the complete subjugation of her army and navy which, with the aid and support of the United States and Britain, have taken up the front against this country.

The aim of the War of Greater East Asia has been affirmed on occasions. It primarily aims at the emancipation of East Asia. By the construction of the co-prosperity sphere under Japanese auspices, all Asiatic peoples, logically bound by the affinity of regional interests, are to find within the proposed structure their own proper places. They are one and all to be so positioned to follow their independent careers, true to their native traditions. Their histories as well as their religions are fully to be respected even as they will have freedom to pursue their cultural ideas. Full light was thrown on these points by the Japanese Government when on January 21 Premier General Tojo and Foreign Minister Togo, addressing the Diet, explained their wartime policy. From their explanation it was made clear how the army and navy in the occupied areas were actually serving in pursuance of the policy of the central Government.

It is also learned from authoritative sources what sort of reception our troops are being accorded wherever they are in Malaya, or in the Philippines. The cordial sentiment manifested by the native inhabitants is only matched by their readiness to assist and cooperate with the Japanese soldiers. The Malayans and the Filipinos are actually taking part in the work of rehabilitation in the wake of arms. This situation, seen in the Peninsula and in the Philippine Islands, stands in striking contrast with the situation seen in those countries prior to and during the past hostilities. On the Malay and Philippine fronts native soldiers were placed in first-line positions and compelled to serve as shields for American and British soldiers. The native soldiers in most instances were abandoned to their fate by the Americans and British who betimes took flight at the first sign of an adverse turn of war. The duty which the Americans and British enforced upon the native troops was nothing but a proof of the attitude which they always adopted in exploiting Asia and its people.

The fall of Singapore has dealt a fatal blow to the whole edifice of British influence in East Asia. Upon its ruins new construction has already commenced on a scale such as has never been known in the history of East Asia and with the motive which any proud nation may avow and know to be true to the way of Providence.

Of the importance, strategic or political, of the fall of Singapore there can be no question whatsoever. But, viewed in the light of the War of Greater Asia as a whole and weighed in all involved relations, the fall of Singapore is little more than an issue in the opening phase of the war. It would be dangerous to overestimate its significance. For the war now must extend to the Netherlands East Indies and Australia. The magnitude of the strategy involved warrants no optimism. Japan herself has given it to be understood that the war will be carried on until the United States and Britain should be brought to their knees. This tremendous program is to proceed parallel with the constructive enterprise proposed for a new order. No wonder that the Japanese authorities have cautioned their countrymen against any over-hasty conclusions on the issue of the war or against over-rating the successes their Army and Navy have achieved so far. It was indeed wise counsel when official quarters repeatedly told the people to be ready yet for any possible reverses in the war. It is not that reverses are expected, but the people of the country are expected to be as great in hours of success as in those of failure. But such precaution may have been superfluous because few Japanese failed to see the true situation when their Government declared war against the two richest and largest countries in the world.

SWEDEN ENDEAVORING TO YIELD MORE FUEL

Attention Focused on Production From Domestic Resources

Substitute commodities, born of wartime necessity, have played a major role in upsetting the predictions of experts as to the probable course of events.

This is especially true as applied to "expert" observations on the ability of blockaded nations to provide for their own needs within their own boundaries. Generally speaking the experts have been proved wrong not so much for their failure to assay correctly the natural resources of any particular nation, but because they did not give due weight to the resourcefulness of natural science.

They were not alone in this error. If, in 1938, you had told the average Swede that three years later Sweden would have no gasoline for private or commercial use he would probably have envisaged a complete stoppage of all motor traffic. Today Sweden has no gasoline, except for limited reserves that have been appropriated for military purposes; yet there are 50,000 trucks, passenger cars and buses traveling over the country's highways.

Sweden has found in its forests the fuel for maintaining its essential motor traffic. Even before the war, the Swedes had started mixing wood alcohol with gasoline. When petroleum imports were cut off by the double blockade this practice became more general. But this measure, it soon became obvious, would not be adequate to meet the shortage if the war-imposed ban on imports was to continue.

Invention to Rescue

It was then that natural science and inventive genius came to the rescue. Previous experiments had proved that gas generated artificially from charcoal or wood chips would operate a gasoline motor. Necessity intensified these experiments. By midsummer of 1940 trucks and buses propelled by charcoal gas generators began to appear on the streets and highways. By May 1 (1941) there were 30,000 trucks, 16,000 passenger cars and 3,000 buses in operation.

Then a new problem confronted Swedish authorities. The lack of lubricating oil became as serious as the shortage of gasoline had been earlier. The Ministry of Supplies was forced to issue an order declaring that no more licenses would be granted for generator-equipped private vehicles. Private car owners who had already obtained licenses received ration cards for lubricants limiting their travel possibilities to 5,000 kilometers (3,200 miles) annually.

Now Swedish science has turned its attention to the production of lubricants from domestic resources. Shale oil deposits, whose existence has long been known, are now being exploited on a large scale. It is estimated that these resources will provide an adequate supply of lubricating oil for the Swedish fleet, air force and army as long as is necessary. Official figures place the production cost of a ton of shale petroleum at $47.50 as compared with $10.50 per ton paid for imported raw petroleum at the outbreak of the war.

With Government aid, experiments are being carried on for the production of lubricating oil from wood tar. These experiments have yielded a very satisfactory product, and, it is expected, production will soon reach significant proportions.

Problem Not Grave

Sweden's rubber shortage is a problem which has not yielded so readily to a solution based on materials available within the land, but the problem is not so grave. Swedish reserves of this commodity were much more important and the supply of scrap rubber especially from cars stored for the duration of the war, is great.

Interesting in connection with the maintenance of Sweden's motor traffic is the fact that it has not required the investment of much new capital machinery and equipment. The parts which go into a charcoal or wood-gas generator were, for the greater part, already being produced in Swedish factories.

As an example, the Lux factory in Stockholm (parent unit of the internationally known Electrolux Corporation) produces electric motors for the generators which differ only slightly from the motors the company normally manufactures for its vacuum cleaners. This has had the effect, too, of providing continued employment for thousands of workers who would otherwise have lost their jobs when Swedish industry lost its important export market.

Accepted Satisfactorily

Sweden's forests are producing countless other substitutes for commodities the nation can no longer obtain abroad. The great textile mills, lacking wool, silk and cotton, are weaving fabrics for men, women and children from cellulose. They are not "just as good" as the products they have replaced, but they are accepted as satisfactory.

Swedish pulp mills, excluded from their principal overseas markets, now produce fodder for Swedish livestock. Moss, leaves and even pine needles have gone into the test tube and under the microscope to reveal their secrets. According to an official in the Ministry of Supplies, each 200,000 tons of pine needles yields 10,000 tons of oil, 40,000 tons of hay and considerable quantities of carotin (Vitamin C) and chlorophyll.

One of the shortage problems yet remaining is that of fuel for heating purposes. With its vast forests, it would seem that heating should give Sweden no great worry.

SOUTH SEA AREAS RICH IN NATURAL RESOURCES

Malaya, Thailand, Indo-China Possess Economic Wealth

Far Eastern Review

French Indo-China is about the size of Texas, but it is almost four times as populous, with about 24,000,000 inhabitants. To the west, across the arterial Mekong River, is Thailand—formerly called Siam—"land of the sacred white elephant." Three-fourths the size of its neighbor, Thailand had a population of 15,000,000, according to a survey.

These two oriental lands are full of contrast. Tigers, leopards, and other big game roam the steaming jungles, but in Thailand 10,000 elephants have been domesticated. In the few cities modern buildings stand beside ancient temples with steep gabled roofs and glittering spires.

High mountain ranges run down to broad alluvial plains where so much rice is raised that these countries, with adjacent Burma, are the world's leading exporters.

Two Rice Harvests

Rice, in fact, is to French Indo-China and Thailand what cotton is to the southern United States. In some parts of French Indo-China the people, using plodding water-buffalo as work animals, get two rice harvests a year.

In Thailand nine-tenths of the usable farm land is planted in rice. A network of canals has been developed to keep the field well-watered between the periods of heavy rain.

French Indo-China and Thailand ranked fourth and fifth respectively, in 1939 rubber production. Ahead of them were the British Malay States, the Netherlands Indies, and Ceylon, in that order. Sixth was Sarawak, British colony on the island of Borneo.

On the long, narrow strip of Thailand that runs down the Malay Peninsula are found important sources of tin. The ore, comprising almost a tenth of the world output, is sent to Singapore for smelting. Northern Thailand is a leading exporter of teakwood.

Large Purchaser

The domesticated elephants handle the teak logs before they are floated to Bangkok, the Thai capital, or shipped to Burma. Japan is a large purchaser.

Such minerals as coal, zinc, and tungsten are found in both Thailand and French Indo-China, but with the exception of coal they have not been developed to any extent.

Agriculturally, both countries raise tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, fruits, tobacco and many other products of the tropics.

In the western areas from Burma to Netherlands Indies, the outstanding factors of strategic geography center around the vital communication routes and essential raw materials of the regions through which they pass.

Strategically located, Burma, bordering India, Tibet, China proper, French Indo-China and Thailand, also is significant as a rich reservoir of natural resources. It is one of the chief sources of oil within the British Empire, with inland fields linked by long pipe line with the port of Rangoon.

Tin production in Burma, counted at only about 300 tons at the beginning of the last World War, had approached 5,000 tons by 1938. Tungsten, lead, zinc, and nickel furnish other growing supplies of valuable minerals, while teak from Burmese forests and vast quantities of rice from its innumerable small farms add to the country's economic wealth.

Largest Tin Smelting Works

The chief areas of cultivation and settlement in the British Malay States —total population about 5,350,000—are found along the coastal lowlands, particularly on the west. Its capital and busy port, Georgetown, has one of the world's largest tin smelting works.

The Malay States are famous for their tin and rubber, in the production of which they lead all other countries. British Malaya also is a heavy producer of pineapples and copra, of some petroleum, considerable coal, tungsten, and increasing amounts of bauxite (aluminum ore). For its supplies of iron and manganese, Japan has been an important customer.

As Britain's chief commercial as well as military base of southeast Asia, Singapore, at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, normally handles some four-fifths of the world's rubber, and immense quantities of tin, taken not only from the Malay States but from nearby Netherlands Indies, Burma, and Thailand.

The port is a large-scale distributor for such leading Asiatic materials as Manila hemp, Burma teak, Thailand rice, Indo-China rattan, British Sarawak oil and rubber, and much of the Netherlands Indies' huge output of petroleum, quinine, spices, coffee, tea,

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BURMA ROAD DOOMED TO PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN EAST ASIA

Usefulness of Overland Link Will Remain Unchanged In Spite of Historical Change of Situation

By AMAR LAHIRI

Part II

The distance from Lashio to the Chinese frontier at Wanting is 124 miles and this is perhaps the best section of the route with the exception of the hilly regions near the small towns of Hsenwi and Kutkai. When the road was made available to traffic, the Chinese authorities established a customs station at Wanting but it was burnt down by bandits belonging to the Kachin tribe. Consequently it was removed further inland and was formally installed at Cheefang which is just over 57 miles from the Burma border and is the nearest military base of Chungking. The main junctions of the Burma Road are as follows:

	Miles
Lashio to Wanting	124
Wanting to Lungling	83.7
Lungling to Paoshan	112.3
Paoshan to Yungping	92.5
Yungping to Hsiakuan	78.4
Hsiakuan to Tsuying	151.8
Tsuying to Kunming	129
Total distance	771.7

In this connection it may be noted that on August 29, 1938, a little over a month prior to the opening of the Burma Road the British Governor of Burma addressing the Legislature, stated that about a year before it had become apparent that the Chungking Government desired to bring about an improvement in road communication and had started on the gigantic task of constructing a road from Hsiakuan to the Burma frontier.

The examination of the problem which had already been undertaken in Burma had made it clear that there was no reason why the Government of Burma should not reciprocate by improving. He added: "The roads which are being constructed or improved in order to give effect to this policy are within the Shan States and the expenditure which has been incurred up to date is being borne on the budget of the Federation of the Shan States."

Without Consent of People

The Governor's remark clearly disclosed that the road was being built under the terms of his vested rights and not with the consent of the Burmese people or the Burmese Legislature. He merely informed the Burmese parliamentarians the steps which had been already taken by the British authorities to streamline the Anglo-Chungking alliance.

Because the Burma Road is situated in the Shan States which are directly ruled by the British Governor through the Commissioner of the Shan States Federation to whom the local Sawbwas (chiefs) are responsible, neither the Burmese people nor the Ministerial Government of British Burma can exercise any voice in the matter. In fact, the Burma Road is outside the jurisdiction of the Burmese Parliament and its Cabinet.

Disapproval Expressed

As soon as the traffic in arms was started in full swing, not only the Burmese Ministry but also the majority of political denominations in the country sternly expressed their disapproval of such a method, for they emphasized that the using of Burma as a supply base to Chungking would invite the extension of Sino-Japanese hostilities to their country. But no notice of the Burmese sentiment was taken by the British authorities which, on the other hand, gave a free hand to Chungking to win the sympathy of the Burmans. Shiploads of arms destined for Chungking began to arrive in Rangoon and Chiang Kai-shek started dispatching highly-trained propagandists to various parts of Burma to secure the moral support of the emotive people.

Before the outbreak of the European war a deadlock ensued between the Burmese Ministry and the British authorities over the question of customs dues to be paid by Chungking. The former demanded the payment of full transit duties, while the latter decided to give maximum rebate to Chiang Kai-shek. And not satisfied with that, the British Governor through his Defense Department forced the Burmese Cabinet to permit Chungking to import duty free Burma petroleum over the Burma Road. In this way Britain deprived Burma of a source of legitimate national revenue.

The decision to make Rangoon the unloading center of war materials to Chungking was unconstitutional, because such a step was taken without prior sanction of the Burmese Legislature which was empowered to deal with all administrative matters of local characters. But the Governor exercised his prerogative ignoring the constitutional stipulations.

Traffic Increased

The traffic over the Burma Road increased in tempo with the start of the European war in September, 1939. The Burmese Ministry which had been previously agitating to come to a better commercial understanding with Chungking was peremptorily reprimanded by the British authorities which pointed out that the latest war developments gave them prior rights to implement defense measures, including absolute control in respect of the management of material supplies to Chiang Kai-shek. Burma was thus not only made a political pawn in the game of inter-Power imperialism, but was compelled against its wishes to act as the game-leg of Chungking.

With the settlement of the long-standing Tientsin issue coupled with the agreement arrived at between France and Japan regarding the stoppage of supplies to Chungking through Indo-China via the Hanoi-Kunming railway, an improvement in Anglo-Japanese relations was seen and Britain, being occupied in Europe, began to pay due attention to the Japanese proposal of closing the Burma Road. Within a few days a London-Tokyo accord was concluded suspending the traffic over the highway for a period of three months. But when the time limit expired, Britain showed no inclination to respond to a similar fresh proposition of Japan.

Situation Changes

During the succeeding months, the situation in Europe and in East Asia underwent a historical transformation. The capitulation of France to Germany leading to the speedy elimination of British influence from the continent of Europe, and the solemnization of a Tripartite Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, caused the Anglo-American democracy to gear up a protracted war machine against the Axis Powers.

In order to delay the realization of Japan's new deal in East Asia arising out of the formation of the Wang Government at Nanking, the democratic alignment with the Chungking regime was revitalized and American aids to Chiang Kai-shek began arriving in Rangoon in increasing volumes. This state of affairs prompted Yosuke Matsuoka, then Foreign Minister, to declare at an interview with foreign newspapermen in Tokyo that "Burma is included in the proposed structure of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." That was the first time that Japan officially made a definite pronouncement concerning Burma.

Early in 1941, the Thai-Indo-China border imbroglio culminated in armed clashes, and the Konoye Cabinet to maintain East Asiatic tranquility mediated in the dispute. As a result of the Japanese mediation, Indo-China retroceded Luang Prabang and Sisophone regions to Thailand. In May, 1941 Japan signed two protocols, one with Thailand and the other with Indo-China, envisaging political, economic and military cooperation among the three parties to safeguard the integrity of East Asia. In July the same year Japan, by virtue of its defense protocol, concluded a pact with Vichy regarding the joint defense of Indo-China. Simultaneously the Anglo-American democracy retaliated by decreeing the freezing of Japanese assets.

Undeclared Battle Developed

While thus the political tension in the Pacific was heading toward a declared war, the undeclared battle which was initiated by Britain and the United States as far back as October, 1940, not only developed into a deplorable economic warfare, but unilaterally spurred the hostile attitude of the democracies toward Japan. A military encirclement of Japan began to be hastily perfected, making Chungking a potential bastion.

Consequently war supplies to Chiang Kai-shek from the "arsenal" of President Roosevelt began to pour into Rangoon to be transported over the Burma Road. Also the sudden outburst of the German-Soviet war and the conclusion of a neutrality pact between Japan and the Soviet Union compelled the Churchill-Roosevelt teamwork to bolster the fighting vigor of Chungking.

Japan not only began to point out that Burma had been made a base of military operations against it, but, being dissatisfied with British insincerity, started spiritedly bombing the Burma Road to dislocate traffic facilities. The Anglo-American democracy immediately formed a Burma Road Commission under the supervision of American communication experts to assist the Chungking regime to operate the overland route as effectively as possible. Soon after, an American military mission was sent to Chungking under leadership of Brigadier-General John Magruder and a Burma Road air patrol corps was formed consisting of American fliers.

Experts and Engineers Sent

Along with these high tension activities of President Roosevelt to keep open the Burma Road, Premier Churchill also sent a number of British military experts and engineers to render utmost help to the Chiang fighting command. Because of the London-Washington understanding, Burma was forced to exempt American Lease-Lend goods en route to Chungking from the operation of the minimum transit tax and forego tonnage duties and imposts. In other words, the Burma Road not only entrenched the influence of Chungking, but also of America, which nation became the primemover of British policy in East Asia.

As soon as the War of Greater East Asia broke out on December 8, 1941, it became evident that Japan would try to blockade the trans-shipment of supplies to Chungking through the Burma Road. The swift occupation of Victoria Point followed by the statement of Premier Tojo that Japan contemplated to make Burma independent and the advance of Japanese Forces into Tavoy, Moulmein and Mergui clearly indicated that Japan's Burma campaign was mainly directed toward capturing the important sections of the highway, thereby depriving Chiang Kai-shek of outside assistance and making the Burmese nation a contributive partner to establish a new, enlarged harmony in East Asia.

Cause of Resentment

Had not the Burma Road been built, perhaps that country would not have been made a theater of warfare. The highway is the root cause of Japan's resentment against Britain so far as the latter's Chiang-aiding policy is concerned. The current Japanese successes in Lower Burma visibly foretells that the Burma Road as a gun route is about to end its career. It is quite certain that the Burma Road will remain as a channel of communication because of its unquestionable usefulness in the maintenance of contacts between the two contiguous nations in peacetime.

During the war, it will naturally suffer great destruction, only to be repaired to pave the way for better and brighter relations between China in the making, and the new Burma which has started emerging. It is understood that Japan only desires to efface its gun-running complexion, for Tokyo is fully conscious of the future possibilities and prospects of the overland link. When Japan's mutual prosperity policy succeeds, the Burma Road will become a significant land bridgehead between East Asia proper and the Indo-Iranian Orient, stimulating the growth of a new pan-Asiatic renaissance.

(THE END)

FATE OF NORWAY NOW DEPENDS ON QUISLING

Country and People Saved Under His Leadership

Voelkischer Beobachter

Vidkun Quisling who has now taken over the leadership of the Norwegian Government will be 55 years old next July. In his youth he attended the military academy where he was so brilliantly successful, that for the first time in the 100-year-old history of the school, a special report on Quisling was made to the King. In 1908 Quisling was appointed a lieutenant.

He joined the general staff and became a captain in 1917. Much was expected of this remarkable officer. He was intelligent and besides his military activities he had taken up the study of many sciences. He had also learned many languages, Russian, French, English, Italian, Spanish and even Chinese. His command of the German tongue is perfect. In 1918 he went to Helsinki as Military Attache. In 1922 Fridtjof Nansen asked him to direct the relief work of the Nansen Committee for the starving Ukraine. The terrible impressions of conditions of that time only deepened during the next years which Quisling mostly spent in the Soviet Union.

Statement Approved

When in 1929, he returned to Norway, he saw that his home country, too, had become a prey to Marxism. He then began his political fight against Marxism and for a nationalist Norway. In April 1932 he spoke before the Starthing in order to reveal the revolutionary activities of the Bolshevist emissaries.

By a majority of two-thirds the Parliament approved his statement that the so-called workers movement was guilty of high treason, and was in the pay of the Soviet Union. Nothing happened to the traitors, however, while Quisling, after his courageous speech, became the target of the basest calumnies. This was characteristic of the state of Norwegian affairs.

In 1932 Quisling became Minister of War. When he left this position he was certain that only a radical change of principles and of the practical policy of his country could save it from a Bolshevist revolution or from being sold to the British. On May 17, 1933, the national holiday when Norway celebrates its separation from Denmark in 1814, he founded his new movement, known as the 'Nasjonal Samling."

Many Lives Saved

When on April 9, 1940, German troops landed in Norway, Quisling remained in Oslo as the only leading politician. King, Government, Party Secretaries and the chiefs of Administration fled. He considered it his duty to replace the vacancies by a Government under his leadership. Immediately he gave the order to demobilize and thus saved the lives of many Norwegians which would otherwise have been lost in the hopeless fight against German arms.

Norway's fate will now largely depend on Vidkun Quisling. What his countrymen are expecting of him, the wise old man, the great poet and faithful Norwegian Knud Hamsun, has recently put into the following words: "To my mind he is a highly gifted personality and a man full of knowledge. If I consider what Quisling achieved during the past year, I am not worried about the fate of Norway under his guidance. The occupying forces seem to trust him too. From them Quisling undoubtedly got a better deal for our people than we could have expected after an idiotic war with Germany."

Anglo-Saxons Seek Futile Cooperation

D.N.B.

The Australian Secretary of the Navy has stated that the fleet of the Commonwealth will closely cooperate with the United States Navy in the Pacific. He also declared that Port Darwin in northern Australia will be put at the disposal of the United States as a naval base. As Australia and New Zealand remain outside of General Wavell's command, it is quite natural that they are placed under the High Command of the United States.

Still more significant is the fact that Australia intends to leave the so-called sterling bloc, the same as Canada which wants to adjust its currency to the United States dollar. As London is unable to protect its Dominions militarily, the task of defending these extended, but thinly populated areas, is falling to the United States which has replaced London as the central credit market for the entire Anglo-Saxon world.

It is not without reason that London financial papers are stressing how difficult it will be in the future to redeem London dollar engagements on the New York market. London's sharp competition for its future export markets, which already have led to political friction with Washington, can partly at least be explained by the fact that Great Britain for the first time in its history will be a debtor country at the end of this war. Apart from the United States, Canada too will be a creditor of the former mother country.

The present war thus concludes a development which has been foreseen for a long time. More than 100 years ago, a German economist whom the British don't like, Friedrich List, already predicted that Australia, New Zealand and Canada would turn toward the United States. But as late as 1938 when American men-of-war appeared in Singapore for the opening of the new naval base, nobody could have foreseen that Great Britain and the United States would change places within a few years.

Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

SHUKKE TO SONO DESHI

(Priest and His Disciples)

By HYAKUZO KURATA

Part II

[Act IV] One year later. The scene is the cemetery at Kurotani, in Kyoto. Zenran has returned to his native province. Yuiyen has fallen in love with Kaede, the friend of Zenran's sweetheart, Asaka; and the two are meeting here secretly. Kaede had been dealt with invariably by all of the tea-house patrons as merely a plaything, yet Yuiyen had accepted her, for the first time in her life, as a human being. Nevertheless, she is loath to do anything that might stain the immaculate life of Yuiyen, and pleads with him to cast her off. But Yuiyen tells her not to be servile, that even the love of a tea-house entertainer is a pure and unadulterated thing so long as it is true love.

Kaede, on returning to her place of employment after only a brief meeting with Yuiyen, is harshly rebuked by her employer. Any man, he says, who amuses himself with a working girl without having the money to pay for it is a thief. She is told that such a man is no different from a predatory cat that raids the kitchen. Asaka consoles her gently and reflects upon her own fate. Sapped of her young passion, her heart has turned to ashes. She feels the loneliness of living through force of habit alone. Hers is the lot of women who only wait for old age and death. Someone might at least come and save her. Really someone . . .

Discarding Love and Law

[Act V] At the main temple. Yuiyen, whose love for Kaede has made it impossible for him to apply himself with earnestness to his religious tasks, is being reproached by his associates and elders as a disturber of the peace of the temple. He explains that he intends to marry Kaede. The priests are indignant and insist that he should choose between discarding his love for that woman and discarding the sacred law of Buddha.

Yuiyen, however, cannot believe that to love a woman is an evil thing, nor does he feel that such a love and the sacred law of Buddha cannot exist side by side. If love is "an evil thing, why is it that gratitude and tears accompany the feeling it arouses?" That, he asserts with finality, is the wish that springs out of one's heart. So long as that wish is not an evil thing, he believes he cannot ever abandon it.

The priests are in a rage and leave for Shinran's room, where they report on Yuiyen's conduct. The old priest whose duty it is to supervise the discipline of the disciples, declares that he can no longer remain in the same temple with Yuiyen. He presses Shinran to decide whether he the old priest himself, should leave, or Yuiyen should be expelled. Shinran preaches to the priests: You are contending, in short, that Yuiyen should be expelled for the reason that he is a wicked man, aren't you? As for myself, I feel that if he were a wicked man, that were all the more reason why he should not be expelled.

What would happen if a man who is wicked in spite of the fact he lives under the love and protection of you and me, were to be cast off into the society of cold and indifferent people? Our religious code says, first, 'We are men of evil,' and, secondly, 'Do not pass judgment upon others.' "Decide upon the present case on the basis of that code. It is certainly very difficult to determine that which is good and that which is evil. This is something which is comprehensible only to the wisdom of the Lord Buddha. To me, Shinran, the words good and evil do not, broadly speaking, exist. If Yuiyen is wicked, the Lord Buddha will, I think, pass judgment upon him." Forgive him without judging him. Do not curse him. Do not drive yourselves mad with anger. "Close your eyes, Close your eyes, and judge not the other person. And just repeat 'Namu Amida Butsu'."

Impressed to Weep

Shinran then summons Yuiyen to him and preaches to him thus: "It is seldom that one's love for a woman does not impair the orderly course of a man's life. A love that is holy must respect the loved one like a neighbor. Repeat this prayer: 'Please do not let my love for that woman be a detriment to others, nor let it corrupt me.' Ennoble your love until it becomes chaste and holy. Beyond that, the Lord Buddha will, I think, help you." Yuiyen is impressed and weeps.

[Act VI] Fifteen years later. It is autumn. Shinran, 90 years old and on his deathbed, is listening to the reading of a letter from Honen to his mother. Yuiyen has now reached his fortieth milestone and is the central figure at the temple. Kaede has assumed the name of Shoshin and become a priestess. She has given birth to three children.

Shinran knows that he is about to die. But back of his wish for that quiet and everlasting repose which awaits him beyond, he is conscious of the existence within himself of a lingering desire for life upon this earth. He dreamed the night before that he was in Paradise, where all was brilliant with beauty and magnificence, and where he was surrounded by a concourse of saints who placed a gilded crown upon his head.

Shinran's Death

From the various provinces his numerous disciples arrive continually to inquire after his condition, and make their final farewells. Meanwhile his son Zenran, having been forgiven, comes to see him. Shinran makes this parting request of him: "Are you putting your faith in the Lord Buddha? Be faithful so that I can be at peace on the day my spirit returns to heaven." Zenran says in despair, "I can never understand. I cannot decide whether to believe, or not to believe." Shinran is at first in agony upon hearing this, but presently

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